THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

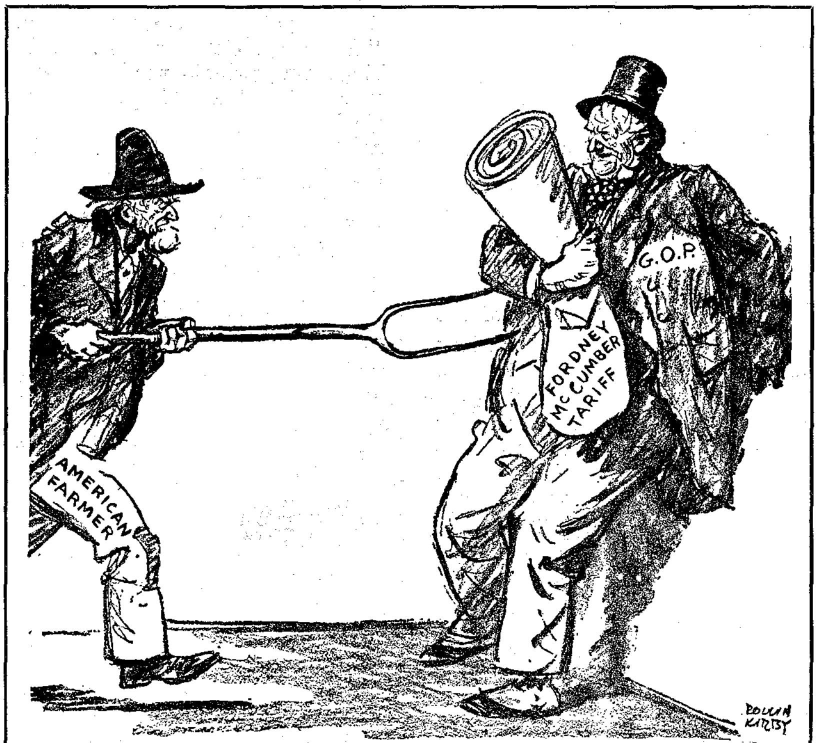
PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 3 New York, January 16, 1926 Whole Number 1865

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

MUTTERINGS OF REBELLION FROM THE FARM



"CONSARN YE!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

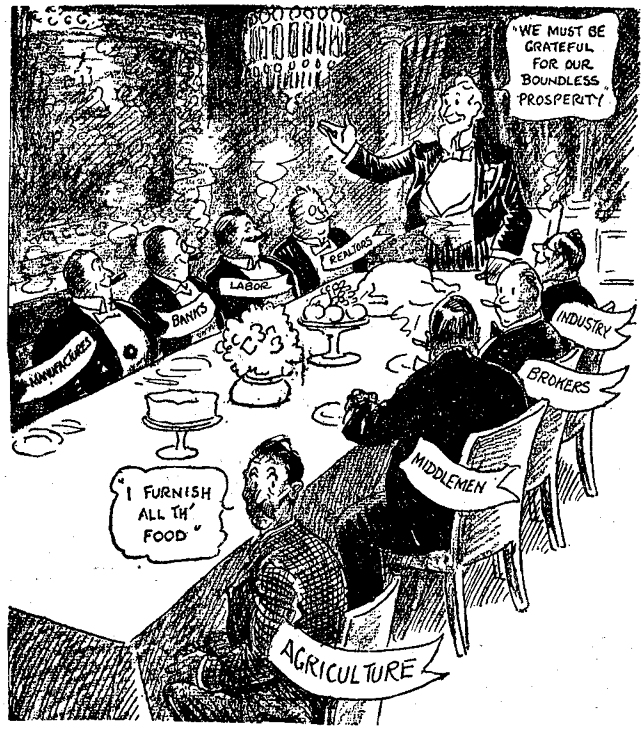
FROM THE DISTREST WESTERN FARMS, particularly those of the corn belt, are now coming mutterings of discontent and political revolt, whose consequences may affect not only the Coolidge Administration, but every consumer of American farm products—that is to say, every American citizen who eats food and wears clothes. For the corn farmer, crusht under the burden of big crops at low prices, is no longer pleading for relief from the Government, but demanding it. And he seems to have found a big stick with which to back up his demand in the threat to open up the tariff issue if the Government does not come to his rescue. And if, not getting what he wants, he renounces his normally Republican allegiance, he may break President Coolidge's control of Congress in this year's Congressional elections and may imperil his renomination in 1928.

The Western "farm revolt," Washington correspondents agree, is virtually the only storm-cloud on President Coolidge's political horizon. But the serious potentialities of this solitary cloud become obvious, they say, when we remember that the farmers form the backbone of the Republican party in such States as Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. According to the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "it is the agricultural question, primarily, as the Midwest sees it, that is to determine whether the 7,000,000 favorite of the 1924 election has lost his grip on the political helm." In the corn and wheat country, this Ohio paper goes on to say, agriculturists are not satisfied with the Administration, and "are discussing the advisability of bringing forward Frank O. Lowden, Vice-President Dawes, or Senator Arthur Capper as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1928."

These farmers mean business, and will not be satisfied with half-way measures, declares Representative L. J. Dickinson (Rep.) of Iowa, who has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the disposal through cooperatives and a private export agency of the surpluses of wheat, corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, cattle, and swine. According to a Washington dispatch from Mark Sullivan to the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), the farmers of the West and Central West note with resentment the disparity between their economic condition and the prosperity of the industrial East. Mr. Sullivan goes on to sketch this dark picture, which may surprize people who have been reading only the prosperity forecasts:

> "The East, either through preoccupation with its own prosperity or for whatever reasons may be, failed to know what was happening among the farmers. At a moment when values of corporations were mounting on the New York Stock Exchange the value of land was going downward. When manufacturing corporations were announcing stock dividends and Eastern banks announcing record earnings, Western banks and other institutions were embarrassed, in many cases to the point of failure, by the decline in values of farm land, farm mortgages, and some farm crops.
>
> "Now that Washington's attention has been called to it forcibly, the contrast between East and West is almost dramatic. The Western condition includes an average of more than two bank failures a day; sheriffs' sales in nearly every county seat; cuts in the rents of city houses and apartments of as much as 50 per cent.; an estimate by the Nebraska State Bureau of Crop Statistics that the purchasing power of the farmers has suffered a reduction of $62,000,000 this year.
>
> "This condition gives rise to a political mood just beginning to express itself in attacks on the tariff, on the railroads, whose earnings and values go up as the farmers' go down; on the Federal Reserve system, and on 'big business.' It is in some degree similar to the condition which arose in the middle of President Taft's term, and which exprest itself in the election of a Democratic Congress and in Roosevelt's attempt to prevent Taft's renomination."

"The farmer's situation presents the greatest, most far-reaching and most perilous economic problem with which the American people are faced," declares B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of the Frisco Railroad System and a recognized authority on the farmer's problems. According to Mr. Yoakum, "the American farmer is in a worse situation to-day than at any time in his



Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Copyrighted, 1926, by the Chicago *Tribune*

THE POOR RELATION
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

history." There is no doubt, reports David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington, that "the Administration is a good deal worried over what the effect of the agricultural discontent may be on the Congressional elections next autumn." And he goes on to say:

> "Politicians know that the issue raised in the West, namely a government subsidy to the farmer in handling the export problem, has all the ear-marks of an effective campaign weapon. And the time is opportune because between now and next summer the aspirants for Congressional nominations are looking around for an opportunity to oppose the men who hold seats in Congress. This invariably has the effect of turning otherwise regular Republicans into insurgents.
>
> "Most revolts in the Republican party have started in Iowa and the corn belt. The insurgency of Dolliver which led to the revolt of 1912 started there. The Brookhart movement which had its counterpart in neighboring States was an Iowa revolt."

According to the same correspondent, the tariff, "which might be slumbering now in the bosom of the Old Guard with no likelihood of being tampered with," may at any moment "be the victim of an attack by agricultural members of Congress." Several farm leaders have recently declared that the tariff must either go up on farm products or go down on manufactured goods. While many editors and correspondents believe that this anti-tariff agitation in parts of the West is genuine and formidable, others share the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which says:

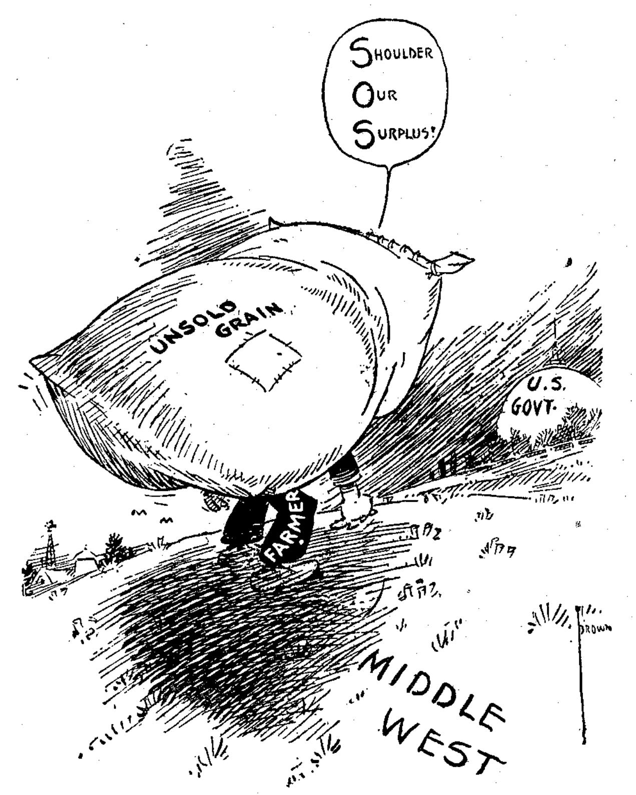
> "Boiled down to its essence, the Corn Belt revolt against the tariff is nothing more than revenge and reprisal. By assailing the Fordney-McCumber Act, the price-fixers hope to weaken Eastern opposition to a farm subsidy and force the Administration to surrender."

The most dramatic of the recent assaults on the present tariff schedules was that made by Senator Arthur Capper (Rep.) of Kansas, who told the Farmers' National Council in Washington that "a political tornado" will sweep the West unless there is a revision of tariff in the interest of the farmer. While admitting farmers may have derived some benefits from the duties on wheat, beef, wool and butter, he said that "in the main the farmer has got the short end of the present tariff law." And he added: "The feeling is growing stronger every day that the farmer's position with respect to the tariff must be equalized." Later, speaking in New England before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Senator declared that "either our tariff must apply effectively to agricultural surpluses or its benevolent protecting hand is likely, I fear, to be removed from our surpluses of manufactured products." On the same occasion he had this to say concerning the problem of crop surpluses:

> "Something must be done, and speedily, in regard to the troublesome matter of crop surplus. When the farmer produces in greater quantity than the home market demand will absorb, the surplus must go into the world market in competition with the crops of foreign farmers whose standards of living, on the whole, are those of peasants, and whose lands, on the average, are greater producers per acre than the American farm lands.
>
> "It is inevitable, it seems to me, that some arrangement must be made whereby, when there is a surplus to export, the surplus, say 10, 15 or 20 per cent. of the crop, will not govern the price of the entire crop. This simply means that some feasible system must be worked out so that such a surplus can be moved into foreign channels, sold for what it will bring, and the loss properly distributed among the producers, who will then be able to sell their remaining crop in the home market free of the drag of this excess production.
>
> "While the Government should not engage in buying and selling farm products, nor in price-fixing, it certainly should take a more interested and active part in finding markets for our agricultural surpluses, so that prices obtained by the producer of farm products shall not continue to be so absurdly out of harmony with general price-levels."

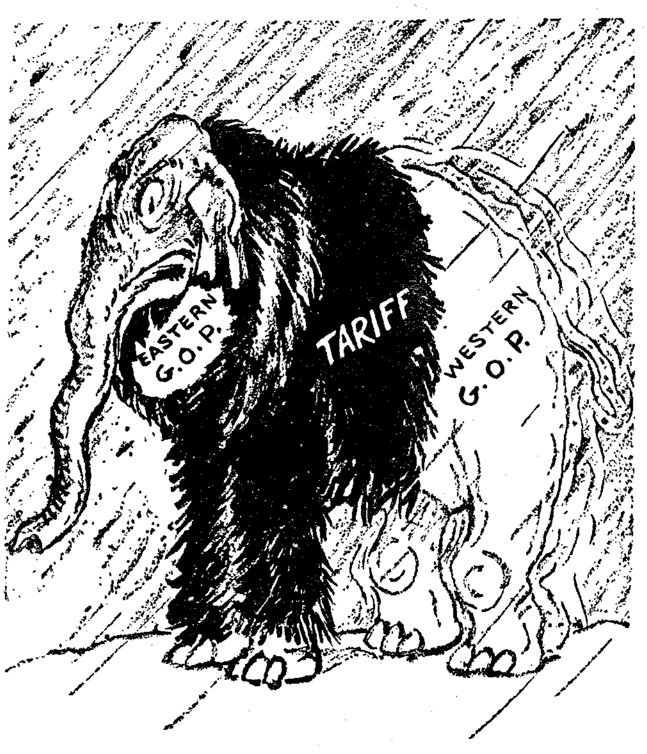
Senator Capper, who owns twelve or thirteen profitable farm papers, is said to be peculiarly quick and sure in detecting the drift of public sentiment. According to Frank R. Kent, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "sometimes he does not even have to put his ear to the ground. He can just stick his nose in the air and sniff it."

"Senator Capper's suggestion of a retaliatory campaign against manufacturers because farmers fail to obtain all they demand



Copyrighted, 1926, by the New York Tribune, Inc.

AN SOS FROM THE LAND
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.


EASTERN G.O.P.
TARIFF
WESTERN G.O.P.

OUT IN THE COLD

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

from Congress is somewhat sensational," remarks the Seattle *Times*, which adds: "If that should be attempted, one of the bitterest political battles of this generation inevitably would follow." And in the Springfield *Republican* we read:

> "The new drive of Western farm organizations for the economic segregation of a crop surplus from that part sold in the home market is accompanied by a threat to smash the tariff if the Administration does not accept the more radical marketing program. The Westerners are well aware of the aversion of the President and Senator Butler to tearing wide open the tariff question at this session, and they are shrewdly playing on administration fears."

But in Iowa, the center of the agricultural unrest, the Des Moines *Register* (Ind.) sees something more than a bluff in the attack of the farmers upon the tariff. We read:

> "There may be some element of 'bluff' in the turn the debate is taking against the present tariff rates, but the Administration at Washington can not make a greater mistake than to assume that it is all bluff, or principally bluff.
>
> "The aroused feeling of the farm West as it relates to the tariff is a serious one, and grows out of the belief that the tariff is used to create a home market with home market prices for the industries, but leaves the farm on the world market price-level. They believe we can not go ahead on that basis and have a profitable agriculture.
>
> "If what the farmer's bushel of corn buys has gone up because of tariffs, the price of the bushel of corn must be increased accordingly, or the tariff works a serious discrimination.
>
> "The farm can not produce on a world market price and buy at an American market price—and play even."

"The farmer's real trouble is the tariff," declares the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). And in the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer* we read:

> "The corn farmer of Iowa and the cotton farmer of Texas are confronted with much the same problem—that of a low price for what they sell and a high price for nearly everything they buy. Standing together on a mixed tariff and agricultural issue, these two sections would give the Administration at Washington plenty of trouble."

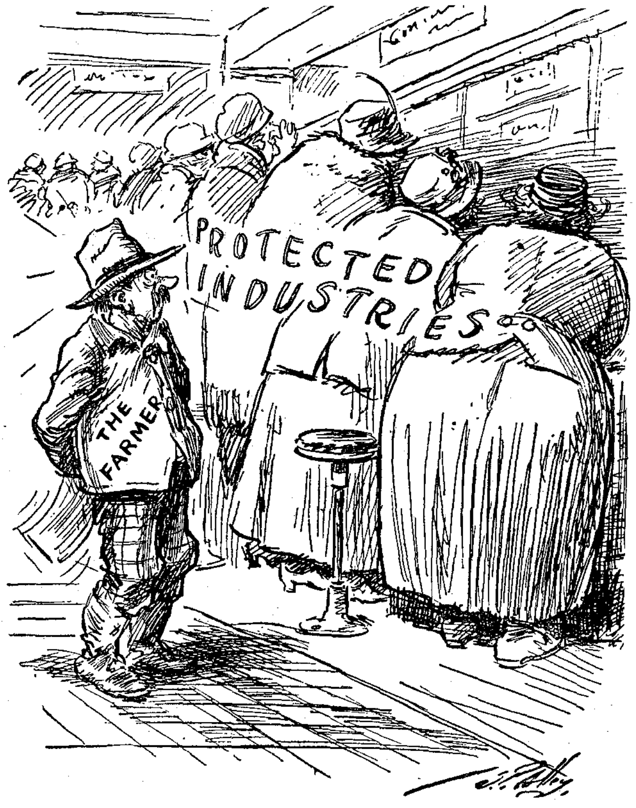
But Senator Capper's criticisms of the tariff surprize his Kansas colleague, Senator Curtis (Rep.), who reminds him that the present law was drafted with the advice and assistance of the farm bloc. Says Senator Curtis:

> "The present tariff schedules on farm commodities were asked by the farm bloc and agreed upon as representing what the agricultural situation demanded. And when the bill was enacted these farm organizations said they were satisfied, and described the bill as the best farm tariff measure ever passed."

"There is yet to be shown any item in the tariff law which discriminates against the farmer," declares the Washington *Post*, which goes on to say:

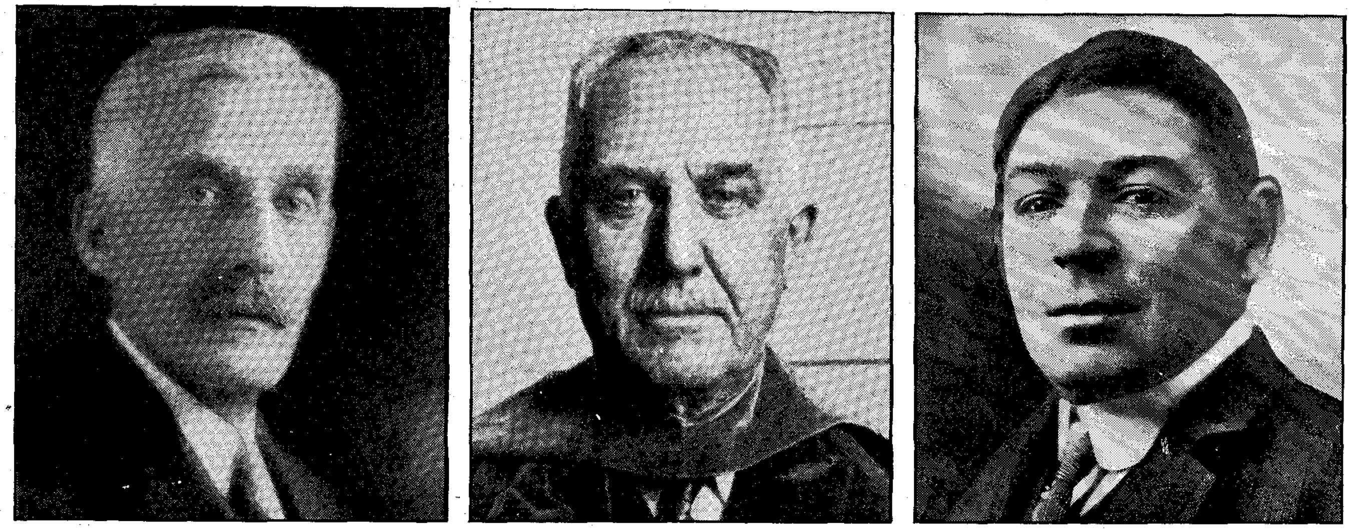
> "American industry is a complete whole, including manufacturers and farmers. Any one who arraigns manufacturers against farmers, on the false cry that the tariff robs one to benefit the other, is either ignorantly or wilfully aiming a blow at the general welfare of the people of the United States. The tariff is fair to everybody and benefits everybody.
>
> "The low price of corn in Iowa, incidental to a big crop and the failure of many farmers to turn the corn into pork, as they should have done, is the silliest reason yet advanced for tearing down the system which insures the prosperity of all the people, including the farmers themselves."

President Coolidge told the farmers not long ago that the present tariff only makes a difference of between 2 and 3 per cent. in the farmers' expenses. He also advocated the further development of farmer's cooperatives as a solution of the farmer's troubles, and express his willingness "to approve any plan that can be devised in accordance with sound economic principles." But in a message to the Iowa Farm Marketing Conference, he says: "I am opposed to government price-fixing, either direct or indirect, or to government buying or selling of farm products, either directly or indirectly." As the Baltimore *Sun* sees the situation: "The issue is between those who want the Government to take the farmer wholly under its protecting wing and those who believe he should be made to stand on his own feet with such aid as the Government can properly give. This issue can not be compromised, and the President has taken the right side of it."



THE BARGAIN-COUNTER

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing
SECRETARY MELLON

P. & A. photograph
R. B. MELLON

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing
ARTHUR V. DAVIS

THE TWO LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, AND THE COMPANY'S PRESIDENT

A NEW "WAR" ON THE "ALUMINUM TRUST"

THE ELEMENTS OF A "FIRST-CLASS SCANDAL," declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.), are to be found "in the refusal of the Federal Trade Commission freely to cooperate with the Department of Justice after the Commission had found, in 1924, that the Aluminum Company of America was a monopoly in restraint of trade; and the long delay in governmental action after Attorney-General Stone announced his conviction that the company had violated the 1912 consent decree" issued by the Government on condition that the company would be on its good behavior. That the Democratic party is going to make as much political capital out of an apparent lack of teamwork between the Commission and Attorney-General Sargent is apparent to several experienced Washington correspondents. "Evidence of an organized Democratic drive against Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, one of the chief stockholders in the Aluminum Company," is seen by Robert Barry, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in the investigation ordered by the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 6, with Senator Walsh, Democrat of Montana, as the chief prosecutor. Besides the inquiry into the Department of Justice's failure to proceed against the "trust," there is noted the action of the Trade Commission in withholding from the Attorney-General the evidence gathered in its investigation into the Aluminum Company's affairs. Meanwhile, Representative Frear, Republican of Wisconsin, proposes a House investigation of the industry itself. "In other words," says Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "the stage is being set for the next Congressional campaign." And this, predicts W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, "is of course to be a curtain-raiser for 1928."

In one of his dispatches Mr. Gilbert reminds us that "Senator Walsh is an ambitious man, a serious candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1928." We read on:

> "If the Democrats can damage Mr. Mellon they will injure the Administration in a vital spot. They will weaken the prospect of passing a tax bill that is satisfactory to the Administration, and they will be able to raise a cry that President Coolidge was closing his eyes to violations of the law by big business corporations.
>
> "Senator Walsh, who is assistant leader of the Democrats, practically has taken the leadership of his party into his own hands. In his determination to take the aggressive, Mr. Walsh is influenced by the disaffection among the Republicans from the farm States of the West. The tide, so some political forecasters in Washington think, is turning."

"In their effort to score against Secretary Mellon," explains Mr. Jermane, "the Democrats will have such aid as Senator Couzens, Republican of Michigan, can give them." There has been a bitter feud between the two for several years, we are told, "because of Mr. Mellon's insistence that Mr. Couzens pay some $9,000,000 more in the way of income taxes than he believed was fair." Continues this Seattle *Times* correspondent:

> "The ultimate objective of the Democrats is President Coolidge, whose prestige must be broken down before any minority party can hope to make headway. Just as the Republicans had to break down Wilson, so the Democrats must now break down Coolidge—if they can.
>
> "It will be a good fight, for Walsh, one of the ablest Democrats in the country, will lead it. Walsh is one of the hardest workers and hardest hitters in Congress. A high-class lawyer, with an orderly and accurate mind, he has literally compelled recognition as the outstanding member of his party in both the Senate and the House of Representatives."

That the House will take its place in the campaign against Mr. Mellon is indicated by a resolution introduced by Representative Oldfield, Democrat of Arkansas, and Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, looking toward an investigation of the aluminum industry. Attacks from two other sources are predicted by Mr. Barry, of *The Public Ledger*, who says that Senator Simmons, Democrat of North Carolina and ranking member of the Finance Committee, "is already directing an assault against the tax bill," which was sponsored by Secretary Mellon. Moreover, adds this correspondent, Senator Reed, Democrat of Missouri, "is whetting his ax to attack the Mellon war-debt funding agreements." Said Congressman Oldfield in a recent speech:

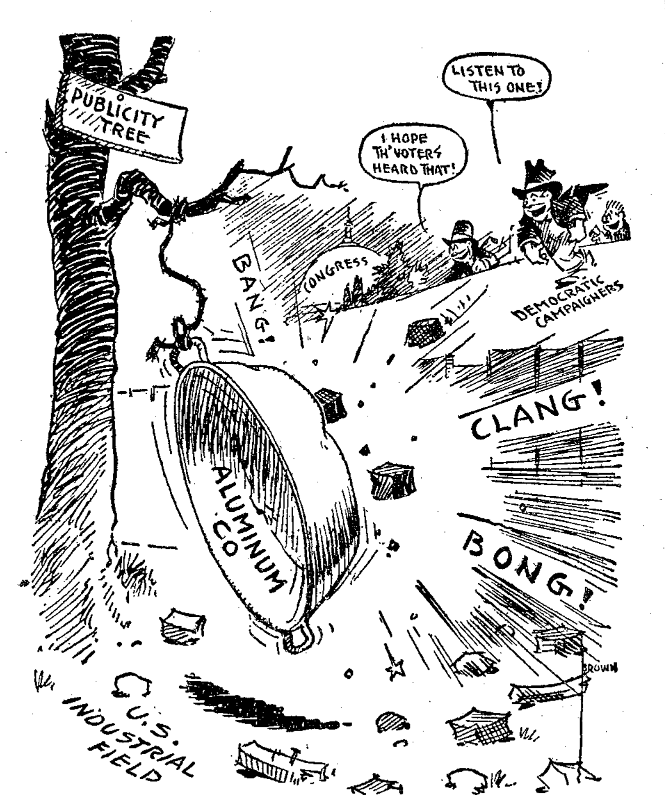
> "The Aluminum Company of America is one of the outstanding examples of the building up of a giant monopoly through tariff favoritism.
>
> "Every purchaser of an automobile in this country must first pay tribute to the aluminum trust—this highly protected infant industry of the present Administration—this monopoly dealt with so gently by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. The rest of aluminum consumed in America is used by the kitchen-utensil manufacturers and hospital-supply manufacturers. Every hospital in America has the price of its supplies increased by the unholy increase of tariff rates on aluminum in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. Every housewife in America who buys a household or kitchen utensil also contributes to this monopoly on account of the increase of the tariff rates."

"Since the Federal Trade Commission found the Aluminum Company of America guilty of violating the Anti-Trust Law," notes the New York *Evening World* (Ind. Dem.), "there have been repeated demands that the Department of Justice take cognizance of the Commission's action. But nothing has been done." The latest demand upon the Attorney-General's office comes from the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which on January 2 began a series of daily articles describing its inquiry into "a situation which could no longer be left in darkness." According to *The World:*

> "Secretary Mellon is not and can not be accused of being a party to any law violation which the Aluminum Company of America may have committed since he resigned his directorship in that organization prior to entering Harding's Cabinet on March 4, 1921. But he still retained enough interest in its affairs to defend it in a statement of September 27, 1924. . . .
>
> "The company was organized in 1888 with a capital of $1,810,000. Notwithstanding the fact that it has for years paid splendid dividends, the organization has been able to put back into the business approximately $110,000,000, for its present capitalization is $111,500,000."

In a résumé of the situation, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says:

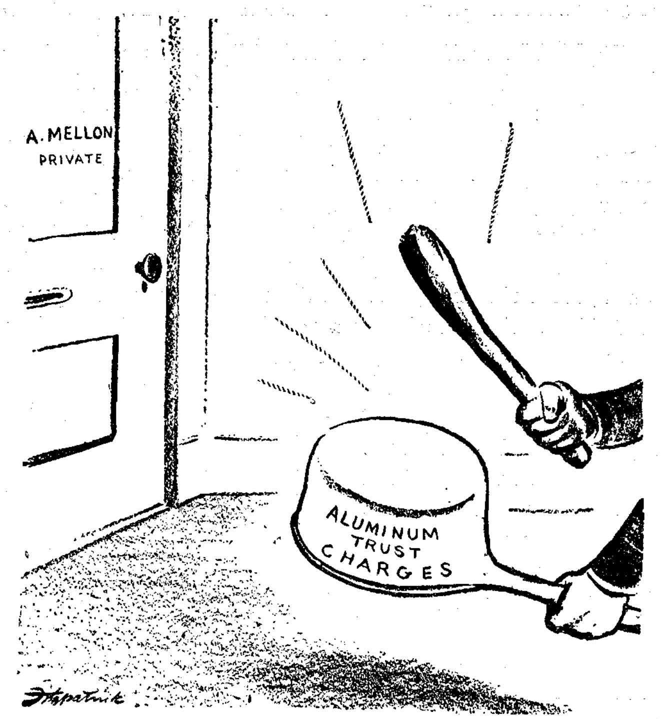
> "An exhaustive survey of the Aluminum Company of America resulted in a report of the Federal Trade Commission, completed in the fall of 1924, that this industry was, by reason of its control of patents and of the raw materials used in the manufacture of aluminum, a monopoly in restraint of trade. A formal complaint was made by the Commission charging the Company with violation of the law. A short time afterward Attorney-General Stone accused the Company of violating a court decree issued in 1912 by which the Company was enjoined from certain practises in restraint of competition in the aluminum business.
>
> "As a basis for legal action the Attorney-General asked that the Department of Justice be supplied with the evidence upon which the Federal Trade Commission had made its report. This request was refused by a majority, consisting of the Republican members of the Commission, which denied access to the files without the consent of the 'investigated party.' A second request for the Commission's files by the Attorney-General was met with another flat refusal.
>
> "Altho more than a year has elapsed since the Commission exposed the monopolistic activities of the Aluminum Trust; altho this report has been in the hands of the Department of Justice for that time, no court action has been taken."



Copyrighted, 1926, by the New York Tribune, Inc.

THAT IRRESISTIBLE TARGET

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune.*



THE CHARIVARI

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

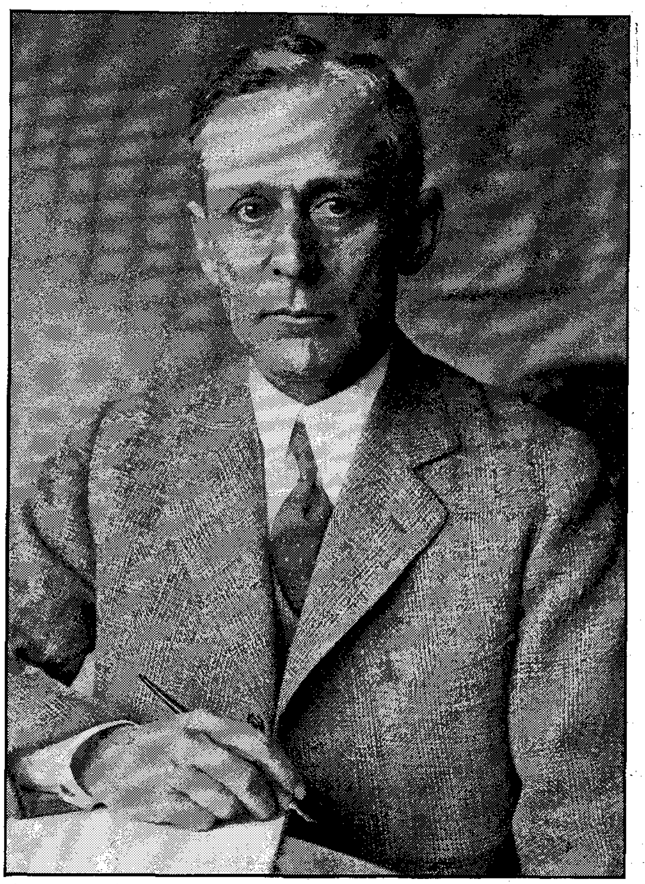
At least one Democratic paper is evidently not in sympathy with the Democratic attacks on the Secretary, however. The Federal Trade Commission and Attorney-General Sargent, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "are only nominal targets; the real target is Secretary Mellon." In this paper's opinion:

> "The worst thing about the situation is that, justly or unjustly, there will be a persistent suspicion in the public mind that the vast influence of the Secretary of the Treasury has been used to stop the prosecution under the Sherman Law. Mr. Mellon is in an unfortunate position. He couldn't be expected to reinvest his fortune or a large part of his fortune when he gave himself to the public service.
>
> "*The Eagle* thinks that in a critical period of the history of the United States Treasury Andrew W. Mellon has been the right man in the right place. It doubts whether, all things considered, any other man could have accomplished more than he has achieved. It regrets to see him the real object of attack in the two Houses of Congress at once, but is confident that it is better for the country to have a business man rather than a politician as Secretary of the Treasury when so much depends on poise and common sense in our financial relations with the rest of the world."

The position of the Department of Justice is clearly defined in a statement issued by the Department the day before *The World* began its series of articles:

> "In October, 1924, the Federal Trade Commission transmitted to this Department the report of its investigation of the aluminum cooking utensil industry.
>
> "Attorney-General Stone directed that a thorough investigation be made of the current activities of the Aluminum Company of America. Such inquiry was inaugurated and is now nearing completion.
>
> "The Department has sought through available channels to ascertain all facts connected therewith and has embraced in its inquiry interviews with customers and competitors of the Aluminum Company of America, together with interviews with its officials and a careful examination of its records, particularly such records as would reflect the truth or falsity of the complaints which have been made.
>
> "Altho this inquiry is not yet completed and the report is yet to be prepared, it may be stated that the facts thus far disclosed do not support the oft-repeated charge that the decree in question has been violated."

CINCINNATI—REFORMED AND CONTENTED



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"THE BEST CITY MANAGER TO BE OBTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES"

Is Lieut.-Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, according to Mr. Murray Seasongood, the new Cincinnati reform Mayor who appointed him.

"CORRUPT AND CONTENTED," was the epithet applied to a great Pennsylvania city in the heyday of muckraking. But Cincinnati, so the papers of the city are now remarking, is "reformed and contented." To insure against corruption the citizens adopted the non-partizan city manager plan of government, and the new reform administration took charge at the turn of the year with everybody in Cincinnati apparently contented. At least such is the burden of the song from the newspapers and the outgoing and incoming office-holders. After so bitter a political fight editors find it passing strange that the members of the old administration should dine the members of the new, with mutual passing of compliments and kind words. The new Mayor who has been in the forefront of the fight for reform for the past two years praises his predecessor as "a faithful public servant." Clarence O. Sherrill, whom the Mayor appoints as Cincinnati's first city manager, opens his régime with the peaceful statement: "If, during 1926 I find it necessary to do disagreeable things, I hope to do them in a kindly and gracious way without malice and without leaving a sting." "If the applause that greeted Colonel Sherrill when he was inducted into office is an indication that his selection is popular with the people, it is evident that from the very beginning he has won their hearts," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The good-will with which the new non-partizan government entered upon its duties at the turn of the year seems an omen of good to the Cincinnati *Post*, an earnest advocate of the change of government. Previous changes were always marked by bitterness, says this paper, and were accompanied by wholesale dismissals of employees, but now "tho a revolutionary change has taken place in the form of government and in the personnel of the elected officials thereof, business at the City Hall goes on as usual, no changes whatever having been made in the hired working personnel of the government"; and civic organizations "vie with one another" to extend greetings to the new councilmen, mayor, and city manager. Such, continues *The Post*, "are the effects of the spirit of non-partizanship that has taken hold of the public, the new government, and even of the officials of the old government who were seen to break bread with the new; never before have the people of the city been so well united in support of an administration." This Scripps-Howard paper briefly recalls how Cincinnati turned over its new leaf:

> "When at length Cincinnati determined to reform it reformed from the roots up. It tore out the old form of politician government and in its place established a government by a city council of nine men elected by non-partizan ballot and decreed that thenceforth the business of the city was to be administered by a city manager. This the city did in 1924.
>
> "Last November it elected nine councilmen to occupy the new structure of government that had been erected. Formerly the councilmen of the city were, in the main, ward politicians, often saloonkeepers. The new non-partizan form of government attracted able men to the service of the city. Two of the new councilmen formerly were judges of the high courts of the county; one is an outstanding business man, two are distinguished in the practise of the law, one is a trades union leader. These six were the candidates of the 'better government' elements of the city. The proportional representation method of voting enabled the old political machine to gain minority representation in the new government, three of its candidates having been elected."

And *The Post* believes that:

> "Already the people observe the benefit of the thing they did when they upset the ancient government and put in its place a non-partizan government, to be organized and conducted like a business concern.
>
> "Tho a revolution of government has taken place, there is no crippling of the business of the city as the old government passes and the new enters. The workers in the City Hall are in their places as of old, and none will be disturbed by reason of politics, as in former times when administrations changed. The public job has become a public service and no longer is private-party spoils."

That "the new government is an expression of the desire and the will of a great majority of the electorate of Cincinnati," is the editorial assertion of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It sees the future brighter for Cincinnati than at any time in many years. "Cincinnati has the opportunity, as it were, to rise on the wings of the morning." The new city manager who came to Cincinnati from the post of Director of Public Buildings and Parks in the national capital—where he was called "the czar of Washington"—seems to *The Enquirer* to be "equipped with unique experience in administration." In fact, *The Enquirer* says he "is probably the outstanding American citizen who could have been chosen for the post." And Mayor Murray Seasongood, who appointed Colonel Sherrill, declares: "We have the best city manager to be obtained in the United States; it will be our endeavor to uphold him and to regard ourselves as directors of this corporation with him as general manager, and in which all our citizens are, so to speak, stockholders."

Of the new Mayor, who has been the leader in the fight for the new charter, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* says: "Mr. Seasongood is a man of great intolerance and high prejudice in his personal relations." Yet *The Times-Star* feels that he has a sort of background which will enable him to make good appointments. This Cincinnati daily "has never questioned the good intentions of the new Mayor." On the whole, "it will be rather pleasant" to *The Times-Star* "to see him removed from the rôle of critic and bearing some of the responsibilities of city government."

Outside of Cincinnati the newspapers recall that the Ohio city now lines itself up with 360 "manager-plan" cities in this country. In particular, says the New York *Times:*

> "There was the example of Cleveland, a still larger city, with almost a million population, to point the way to liberation. City Manager Hopkins controlled the spending of $40,000,000 and directed the work of 7,500 employees. He brought the Police and Fire Departments to a high state of efficiency, paved the streets at a lower cost, improved the parks, developed a satisfactory traffic and transportation system, and yet increased the balance in the Treasury by hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Two years ago, we read in the Springfield *Republican*, "no one would have believed possible this departure from 'gang' rule in the metropolis of southern Ohio":

> "To-day the local government is composed of a council of nine, elected on a non-partizan, proportional representation basis. The council has elected as Mayor one of its own members, Murray Seasongood, who was the leader in the reform movement that swept out the old model of local government. To him was delegated the task of finding a city manager who will be the chief executive officer under the new charter.
>
> "Mr. Seasongood went to Washington and selected an able soldier, Lieut.-Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, for some years superintendent of public buildings in the national capital and military aide to the President.
>
> "City Manager Sherrill is not a superman and too much may be expected of him. But with the backing of the city council he should make a record of which Cincinnati will be proud, if civic pride is not dead in the community. In Cleveland, the city manager is reported to be making unmistakable progress in redeeming the city from low political standards of administration. If the two largest urban districts in Ohio try out the manager plan successfully in a five-year or, better still, a ten-year period, the revolutionary effects upon all municipal government in America will be far-reaching."

"Cincinnati caught the inspiration from Cleveland," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is convinced that except for Cleveland's example set two years earlier, "Cincinnati would not have been likely to adopt the manager form when it did." Another Cleveland daily, *The Press*, remarks that "Cincinnati, once a Hadleyburg of corruption, seems to be purged at last of the menace of crooked politics and partizan intrigue." "Watch Cincinnati, unless we are mightily mistaken," predicts the Columbus *Citizen* in another Ohio city, "you'll see that city take some forward steps in the next few years." *The Citizen* suggests that what is really important is the arousing of a new civic spirit in Cincinnati, which will mean honest progress for the city as long as it lasts—"credit probably will be given to the form of government when it should be given to the civic spirit, and it later may be seen that the form doesn't matter much, if the spirit dies out."

THE *SHENANDOAH* VERDICT

A "COAT OF WHITEWASH for the Navy Department" is the conclusion the country will reach regarding the "unconvincing" report of the Naval Court of Inquiry which investigated the *Shenandoah* disaster, in the opinion of the Hartford *Times*. And while this may be said to represent the views of a portion of the country's press, there are numerous editors who believe that the accident to the *Shenandoah* was unavoidable, and that, to quote the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the findings of the court were "sane." After three months of hearings, the court holds that this tragedy of the air, which cost the lives of Lieut.-Com. Zachary Lansdowne and thirteen other officers and men, was due to a great storm, one of the inevitable hazards of aviation, and not to any defect in the *Shenandoah's* construction or fault of commander or crew. The disaster, the court asserts in its report, "is part of the price which must inevitably be paid in the development of any new and hazardous art."

To the Washington *Star*, three conclusions stand out clearly in the court's decision: "The reduction of the number of gas-valves was a mistake; the meteorological service of the Government is inadequate; and the sending of aircraft on other than strictly military missions is unwarranted." The verdict of the naval court, thinks the Boston *Herald*, "will be accepted as a just and well-considered conclusion clearly based upon the facts," and the Providence *Journal* agrees that "if we insist on progress in aviation, we must pay the price." The outstanding "opinions" of the court are to be found in the adjoining "box".

CHIEF FINDINGS OF THE *SHENANDOAH* COURT OF INQUIRY

1. The *Shenandoah* represented the best practises in design and construction at the period of its building.

5. The operation of rigid airships over land, as well as over the sea, is a proper and powerful function of the Navy.

6. The commanding officer of the *Shenandoah* was fully consulted and given every opportunity to state his views in regard to the Mid-West flight.

7. The commanding officer of the *Shenandoah* did not at any time express opposition to or any reluctance in undertaking the flight beginning September 2 on the ground of possible adverse weather conditions.

10. Deterioration of structural material was not a direct or indirect cause of the loss of the ship.

14. The court concurs in the opinions of all qualified experts in the operation of rigid airships, who appeared before it, that the wearing of the present type of parachutes would add to the general risks and hazards of handling such ships.

15. None of the [structural] changes referred to in *F-26* were contributory to the loss of the ship.

22. . . . The commanding officer showed skill, courage, and fine qualities of leadership. All other officers and men showed an intimate knowledge of their duties, fine discipline and morale and great courage.

26. The final destruction of the ship was due primarily to large, unbalanced, external, aerodynamic forces arising from high-velocity air-currents. Whether the ship, if entirely intact and undamaged, would have broken under the forces existing, or whether prior minor damage due to gas pressure was a determining factor in the final break-up, are matters which this court is unable definitely to determine.

27. The change resulting in a reduction of the number of gas-valves was inadvisable. The initiation and urging of this change by the commanding officer of the *Shenandoah*, the recommendation for its approval by the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, and its final approval as an experimental installation by direction of the Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics appear, in the light of subsequent events, to have been errors of judgment, but were arrived at after full and careful consideration by the most expert officers of the Navy in the operation and design of rigid airships, and do not in any way involve negligence or culpability.

Captain Heinen, the German dirigible expert, has insisted upon several occasions since the *Shenandoah* was wrecked that the change in the valving arrangements constituted the primary factor in the tragedy. But, points out the New York *Times*, "the conclusion of the naval court that this change was 'inadvisable' does not sustain Captain Heinen's view." In fact, declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "the Heinen contention can not be substantiated unless there is some means of proving that, with the original allotment of valves intact, the airship could have withstood the violence of the storm in which she was wrecked." On the whole, believes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "The court's verdict is a sane one. Airships are made to navigate the air, and thunder storms are an incident of aerial navigation, just as great storms at sea are incidents to marine navigation. Modern ships are constructed to ride out any marine storm, unless something goes wrong. Something does go wrong occasionally,

and then there is a wreck. Marine navigation is as old as civilization, while aerial navigation is in its infancy. Unquestionably airships have not yet been constructed strong enough to live through storms of great power.

"The loss of the *Shenandoah* was an incident in the advance of the science of air sailing. From the lesson of the *Shenandoah* considerable valuable information should be gathered. The death of Lansdowne and his thirteen companions should serve to make the lives of other air men more secure. It is by such lessons that progress is made. They are tragic and shocking, but they seem to be unavoidable."

The New York *Herald Tribune* also considers the court's findings "sober and practical." According to this paper:

"The *Shenandoah* was lost through such an external mishap as may befall any ship, at sea or in the air. She was not sacrificed to bad handling. Nor is her type discredited."

The court's findings come in for a great deal of criticism, however, because, as the Newark *News* puts it: "In the findings there are abundant facts to justify a conclusion which it fails to register." "The report, of course, is a Navy Department report," remarks the Indianapolis *News*. "And, being a Navy institution, the court set out to determine the truth about the *Shenandoah* disaster from the Navy point of view." As a result, notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "everybody, from the Secretary of the Navy down, is dealt with gently; the best light is turned on the disaster." The Boston *Transcript* regrets that the court of inquiry "was unable to clear up the question of ultimate responsibility." "The record in the case is fairly plain, and whatever the court of inquiry may say, the Navy Department can not escape culpability in the public mind," asserts the Hartford *Times*. Another New England paper, the Providence *News*, lays the blame for the fiasco squarely upon Secretary of the Navy Wilbur's shoulders. Furthermore, we are told in the New York *World:*

"Secretary Wilbur, in a statement issued on September 9, declared that 'Commander Lansdowne never protested against the flight in person or by communication to me or to any one in the Department.' The board of inquiry now states that Commander Lansdowne did protest against the timing of the flight, and protested twice.

"The court of inquiry now states, in regard to the business of displaying aircraft at State fairs, that the movement of such ships should henceforth be limited 'to essentially naval and military operations in so far as possible, especially in the case of new and experimental types.'

"That, possibly, is as near as a bureaucracy often comes in administering a rebuke to its own personnel."

It is recalled that Commander Lansdowne did not take the advice of the *Shenandoah's* aerologist to change the course of the ship so that she would escape the center of the Ohio storm of September 2-3, 1925. An Ohio paper, the Columbus *Dispatch*, has this to say regarding the commanding officer's decision:

"The court admits that it would have been advisable for Commander Lansdowne to change his course, shortly before the disaster, in order to avoid the threatening storm area, but does not criticize him for not taking the aerologist's suggestion to do so.

"Let us consider the situation at this point. The destruction of the *Shenandoah* was itself the only evidence left that any dangerous storm had occurred. There was no blowing down of trees, houses, or fences on the surface; no injury to crops. If Commander Lansdowne had turned southward, clear out of the thunder-storm area existing that morning, the chances were that the State fair exhibition program would have been irreparably broken; and as there would then have been no evidence that a really dangerous storm had existed, the further chance is that Commander Lansdowne would have been severely criticized for running away from a purely imaginary danger, and his demotion might easily have followed. For certain high officials were very firmly set upon the carrying out of the exhibition schedule.

"Zachary Lansdowne knew all this, and took his chance. It may not have been the highest wisdom, but the highest unwisdom lay in the original planning of the flight, and the determination of high officials that it should be carried out, according to a schedule determined, not by naval considerations, but by the dates set for certain State fairs."

Some of the important and fundamental facts which aided the court in reaching its verdict follow:

2. At the request of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics appointed a technical committee of five, composed of scientists and engineers of national reputation, to examine the . . . design of the *Shenandoah*. This committee, after prolonged study, completely approved the design of the airship as prepared.

3. The airship was built at the United States Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey.

5. The only major casualty suffered by the *Shenandoah* prior to the start of the Mid-West flight occurred in January, 1924, when it was torn from the mooring-mast at Lakehurst by stress of weather. The ship was thoroughly inspected and repaired after this accident.

6. Prior to the Mid-West flight, the *Shenandoah* had cruised a total of approximately 25,835 statute ground miles, including a transcontinental flight.

7. A majority of the officers and crew had served in the *Shenandoah* continuously from the time of commissioning up to and including the flight of September 2, 1925. Many of these had received previous training on rigid airships abroad.

20. The ship was fully manned and equipped in material readiness for flight.

21. Frequent and careful inspection of the entire structure of the ship had been made throughout its life.

25. In a letter dated September 16, 1924, the commanding officer of the *Shenandoah* first proposed certain changes in the system of gas-valves of that ship, and subsequently renewed his recommendations. The commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, concurred in this recommendation. Altho the Bureau of Aeronautics at first questioned the advisability of this change, it finally approved it.

26. Certain other changes, not contemplated in the original design, including removal of No. 6 engine, installation of water recovery apparatus, and other minor alterations, were made subsequent to the completion of the *Shenandoah*.

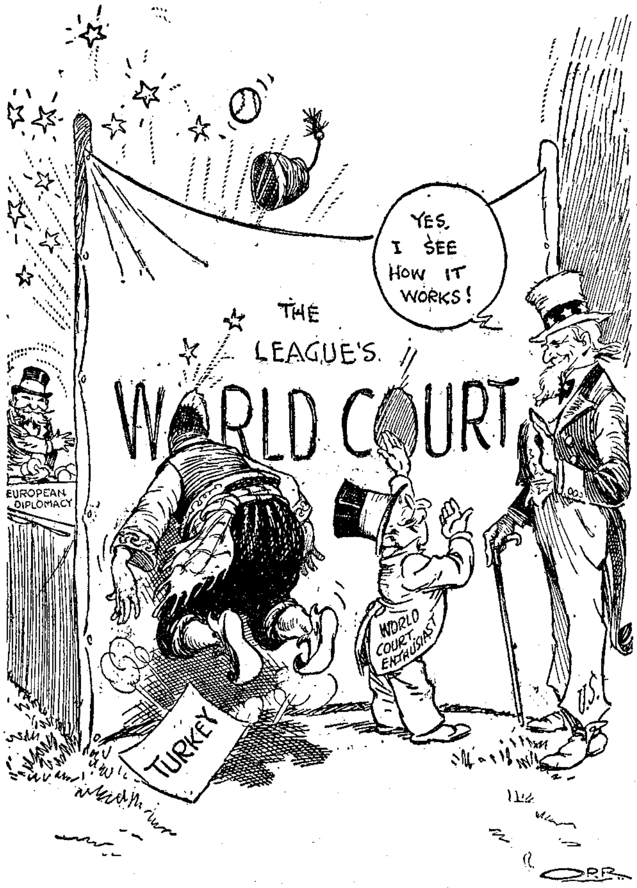
27. The *Shenandoah* was equipped with only two parachutes, which were carried for the purpose of landing personnel in order to make ground preparations in case it became necessary on any flight to make an emergency landing. . . . The established practise at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, on both the *Shenandoah* and the *Los Angeles* was to carry only two parachutes.

Have dirigibles been discredited by the court's findings that the *Shenandoah* disaster "is part of the price which must inevitably be paid in the development of any new and hazardous art?" Shall we cease to build airships because we have lost three—the British-built *ZR-2*, the Italian-built *Roma*, and the American-built *Shenandoah?* "No," replies the Boston *Herald*. "Had such a decision been made in consequence of ships being wrecked when men began to navigate the seas, there would have been no Navy to-day, and countries and even continents would have remained strangers to one another." "It would be poor policy to let the danger of a disaster like that of the *Shenandoah* deter us from future experiments with lighter-than-air machines," agrees the Pittsburgh *Post*.

The Philadelphia *Record*, on the other hand, reminds us that "these huge and too often unwieldy machines accomplish little that is valuable in peace times, and in war they proved of no great value to Germany." In fact, says the Springfield *Union:*

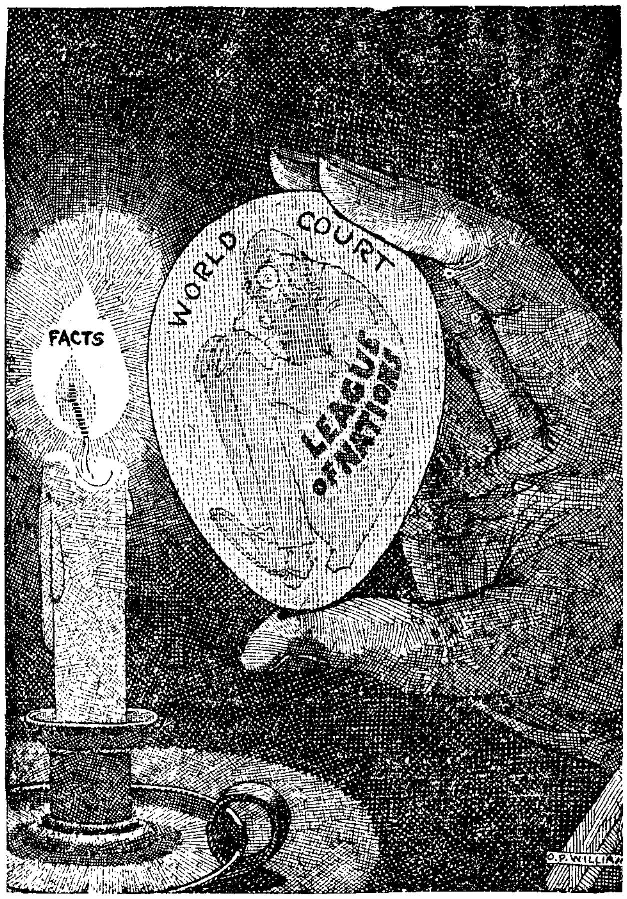
"The development of lighter-than-air craft has caused so many disasters and has resulted in the deaths of so many skilled aeronauts that it is pertinent at this time to question whether the work of further development should be continued under governmental auspices. What is the dirigible good for? What did the *Shenandoah* ever do that was worth doing, and what is the *Los Angeles* capable of doing now?

"The whole history of the lighter-than-air craft has been one long story of disaster. A dozen or more of the biggest and best of these ships have fallen to the earth or into the sea and the smaller ships have fared no better. The dirigible is dangerous, expensive, clumsy, and well-nigh useless."


YES, I SEE HOW IT WORKS!
THE LEAGUE'S WORLD COURT
EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY
WORLD COURT ENTHUSIAST
TURKEY
U.S.
ORR

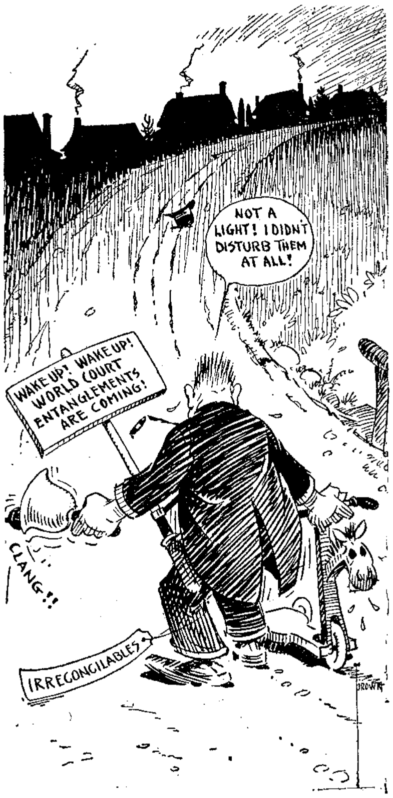
Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Copyrighted, 1925, by the Chicago *Tribune*

AND STILL HE WANTS US TO STICK OUR HEAD IN IT!
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.


FACTS
WORLD COURT
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
O.P. WILLIAMS

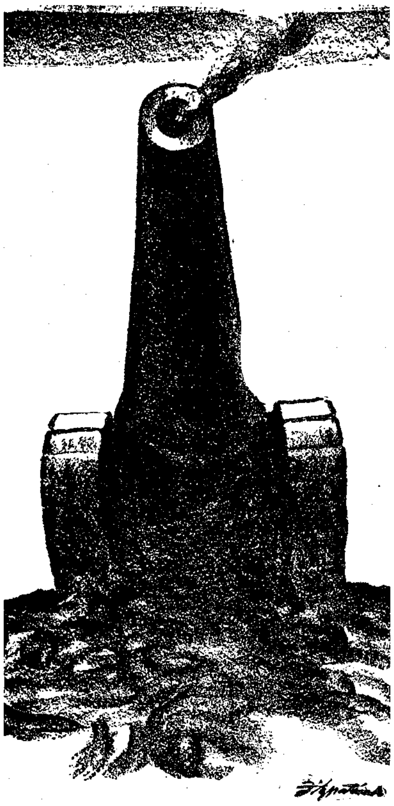
Copyrighted, 1925, by the New York American, Inc.

A BAD EGG
—Williams in the New York *American*.

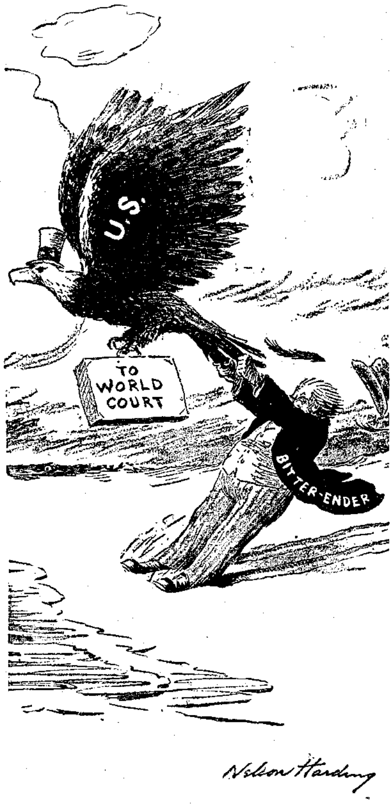

NOT A LIGHT! I DIDN'T DISTURB THEM AT ALL!
WAKE UP! WAKE UP! WORLD COURT ENTANGLEMENTS ARE COMING!
CLANG!!
IRRECONCILABLES
BROWN

Copyrighted, 1925, by the New York Tribune, Inc.

A DISCOURAGED PAUL REVERE
—Brown in the
New York *Herald Tribune*.


Fitzpatrick

THE OTHER WORLD COURT
—Fitzpatrick in the
St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.


U.S.
TO WORLD COURT
BITTER-ENDER
Nelson Harding

GOING, GOING——
—Harding in the
Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARTOON CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD COURT CONTROVERSY

A PLAN FOR AN ALIEN WHO'S WHO

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE of the Secretary of Labor's annual report to the President, several American newspaper editors agree, is the recommendation that the 7,000,000 aliens in the United States be registered, not only to prevent the entry of undesirables from abroad, but also for the protection of the honest immigrant. The first result of the suggestion is an outcry of protest from its critics. It seems "fairly obvious" to the Springfield *Republican* that "without an elaborate system of espionage, which, if effective, must in many cases be extremely irritating to innocent persons, the Secretary's plan would fail utterly of its purpose." Others see the characteristics of "Prussianism" in the suggestion, and Representative Celler, of Brooklyn, even goes so far as to say that a law compelling registration of aliens "would be in violation of our Constitution." Senator Johnson, of California, also is against the "importation of the police espionage system of Europe." Still another objector is *The Daily Worker*, a Chicago Communist organ, which says:

> "It is only a step from registration of alien workers to registration of all workers, on the pretext that registration must be complete to determine who are aliens.
>
> "This means registration for industrial conscription and the governmental establishment of a black list, so that any worker who has the courage to rebel against industrial despotism will be terrorized and hounded into submission. It means a complete registration . . . to prepare the ground for military and industrial conscription of every worker in preparation for the next world war.
>
> "All workers must resist this assault with every weapon at hand."

"Registration of aliens to-day—perhaps the proposed fingerprinting of American citizens to-morrow," observes the New York *Evening World*, and the Buffalo *Express* agrees that "registration, to be effective, would have to be an inquisition of every individual, native and foreign." "To get all our aliens cataloged would require police compulsion of the sort that has never appealed to Americans," is the objection raised by the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, also flatly opposes the plan to compel the registration of all aliens, and the Pittsburgh *Sun* agrees with him. In the opinion of the New York *World*:

> "There is just one way to make this scheme work. That way is to put the whole population under constant police surveillance. Otherwise the only effect will be to put the peaceable alien to a great deal of inconvenience, subject him to terror and blackmail if he loses his card, and leave the undesirables just where they are now. Secretary Davis and *The Herald Tribune* are indeed naive if they think that a Government which can't enforce Prohibition and can't completely enforce the income tax and can't wholly enforce a dozen other laws, is going to be able to keep a steady and watchful eye on every alien in the United States."

On the other hand, it is hard for the New Haven *Register* to see why there should be objection to the enrolment of aliens. "It is merely an orderly step in government, and one that practically every country of Continental Europe insists upon," points out this New England paper. "Enrolment," explains the Atlanta *Constitution*, "is the sensible way to keep track of the alien population, and there is no other way to get a line on the agents of anarchy." Since no injustice is inflicted upon the alien lawfully here, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* maintains that Congress should "give serious consideration" to Mr. Davis's proposal. "The enrolment of aliens would protect the lawful immigrant," notes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* assures us that "there is nothing in the idea of enrolment to which any honest and law-abiding alien can object." This is also the view of the Pittsburgh *Post*, Boston *Transcript*, St. Joseph *News-Press*, and Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and in a *Saturday Evening Post* editorial we are told that:

> "The amount of bootlegging, banditry and crimes of violence traceable to unnaturalized aliens, the numbers that have gained admission to the United States illegally, the burden of police testimony and repeated official recommendations, all point to the imperative necessity for keeping closer tabs on our alien population."

Secretary Davis's plan, if put into effect, "would reduce the incentive to smuggling aliens into this country, and would certainly root out a considerable number of the bootlegged gentry already here," predicts the New York *Herald Tribune*. "As for the objection that the scheme is futile because aliens illegally here would not register, that is about as pusillanimous an argument as the friends of unlimited evasion of limited immigration could think up." On the 1924 Immigration Law and the Davis plan, *The Christian Science Monitor* says:

> "The operation of these reasonable regulations has not been far-reaching enough to prevent the wholesale smuggling of unregistered and undesirable aliens into the United States. It is a matter of common knowledge that these smuggling activities have been carried on as a business. Besides those who have thus entered unlawfully there are thousands who have failed or refused to become citizens of the United States or to renounce allegiance to the governments or rulers of their native countries.
>
> "It is not argued that these aliens who are seeking to better their condition, socially or industrially, be compelled to take steps necessary to become citizens, or that they even be persuaded to renounce their allegiance to their sovereigns if such action would be repugnant to them. It is insisted, however, and quite reasonably, that hereafter all who thus hold themselves aloof be classified and enrolled, and that at regular periods to be determined all aliens shall be registered as such.
>
> "The assertion is that such a requirement interferes with individual liberty, and the charge is made that it is a step toward 'Prussianizing' America. But the practise is universal among the governments of Europe, and American travelers acquiesce in it without objection and without serious inconvenience."

As to registration of aliens being in violation of the Constitution, a Department of Labor official recalls that:

> "The United States Supreme Court, in judgment upon the California Chinese Act, May 15, 1893 (149 U. S. 698, U. S. Supreme Court), said:
>
> "Congress has the right to provide a system of registration and identification of any class of aliens within the country, and to take all proper means to carry out that system . . . "

Finally, says Secretary of Labor Davis in his annual report to the President:

> "The problem of the Government toward the alien is threefold, to admit only desirable aliens as permanent residents; to insure that applicants for citizenship have the proper training; and to rid the country of those who are determined to be in the country to the detriment of our best national interests.
>
> "I have already referred to the smuggling of aliens into the United States. There is a remedy for that situation which could be effectively supplied—the enrolment of all aliens in the United States.
>
> "I favor this plan, with provisions for an annual census of the unnaturalized and a system of education in Americanism which would give every alien an opportunity to learn the English language and something of American history, traditions, ideals and institutions.
>
> "The enrolment plan, however, would perform other great and important functions, in that it would reveal the presence of the alien who is here in violation of the law or who seeks or acts to induce the violent overturn of our institutions. He is a law violator when he arrives, and he remains one. He ought to be weeded out and sent back whence he came. No one knows how many agents of anarchy there are in America to-day. They come by devious ways, and they operate by stealth and concealment. We are constantly finding traces of their propaganda and concrete results of their teachings.
>
> "For those whose presence is undesirable or who have gained residence through deliberate violation of law—the information gained through enrolment or failure to enroll—facilities could be provided for deportation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

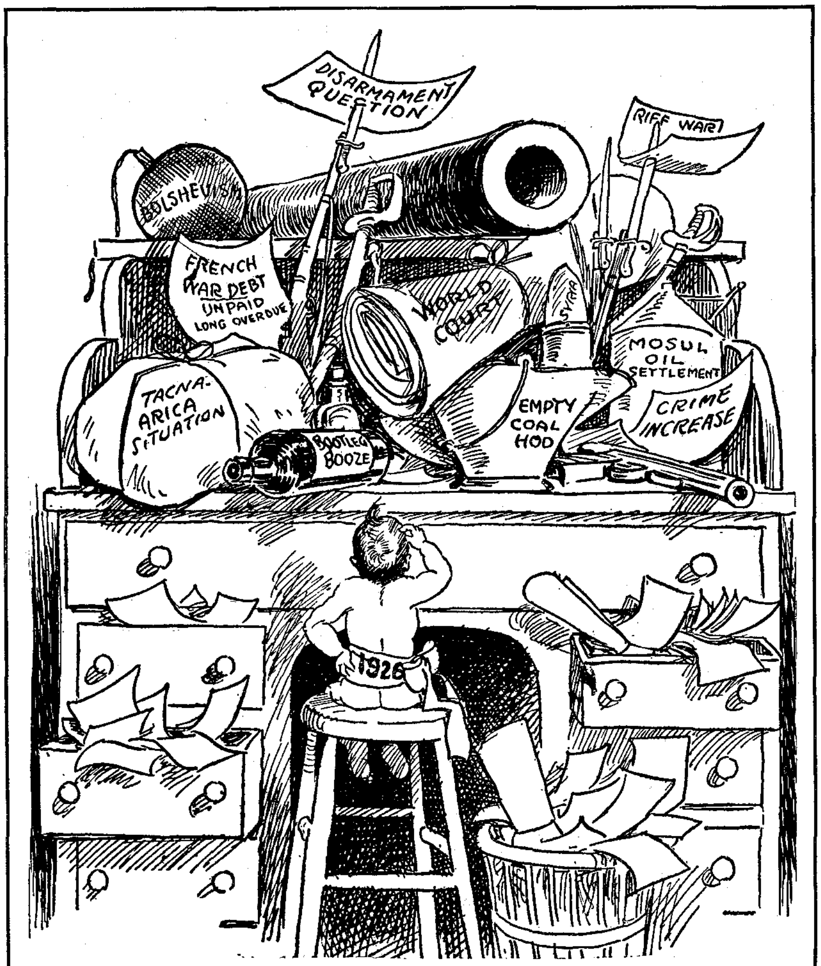
ABSURDITY: Looking for a French cabinet in an antique shop.—*Boston Traveler.*

CALIFORNIA is much like Florida, except that part of it isn't for sale.—*San Diego Union Tribune.*

GENERAL PERSHING'S health did not fail until the mission on which he was engaged did.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A LOT of people are worried about zero weather who are never worried about zero accomplishment.—*American Lumberman.*

SENATOR BORAH took dinner at the White House Tuesday, but so far has found no fault with Mrs. Coolidge's housekeeping. —*Dallas News.*



"Good night, I wish Old Man '25 had left a clean desk!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

MONEY is the main prop in propaganda.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE good are the poor; the poor are pedestrians; the good die young.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

ABOUT the only kind of money that doesn't have wings is the money we spend for aviation.—*New York American.*

WELL, Ford should teach the old, pure dances. He did much to make the shimmy universal.—*Key West Citizen.*

THE deaf, dumb and blind should fare well in Italy. They come close to the dictator's ideal of citizenship.—*Waterbury American.*

MARSHAL CHANG has won a great victory in China. Thank goodness it was a man with a nice, easy pronounceable name. —*Wichita Eagle.*

A BRIDE of eighteen, says the Nashville *Banner*, faces the task of cooking 50,000 meals. Not if she can find a can-opener.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

WE resolve that during 1926 we will not talk about Charley Dawes's upside-down pipe. He's got to get something new.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ONE of the grandest of reducing exercises is to fill a shovel with wet snow and throw it over the shoulder 691 times in rapid succession.—*Detroit News.*

IT might be that the girls would voluntarily give up smoking if they could be prevailed on to try a few of the cigars the men folks received Christmas.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

"OF radical magazines there is no end," says *Time*. On the contrary, every radical magazine has two—a front and a rear—and sometimes they are so close together, you'd be surprized.—*The New Yorker.*

DURING excavations at a busy West End street corner a male skeleton has been discovered in an upright position. To the last he probably thought that his wife would come out of the door she went in by.—*Punch.*

THE Government's attention has been called to the goings on in the Palm Beach Clubhouse, and something may possibly be done about it. Pious people in Florida hold that gambling there should be purely an outdoor sport.—*The New Yorker.*

WASHINGTON is full of big guns that are smooth bores.—*New York American.*

WHAT really matter now are the profits of 1925, not the prophets of 1926.—*American Lumberman.*

THE monarch of Hedjaz has resigned, but the monarch of foot-jazz still reigns supreme.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

SUCH exaggerated stories are told! The truth is, thousands in Chicago haven't even been shot at.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE lucky woman who found a diamond in the Christmas turkey will be just about able, with a little economy, to pay the butcher.—*Portland Oregonian.*

FRANCE might reach deeper in her pockets if she didn't have a sword in her hand.—*West Palm Beach Post.*

HENRY FORD seems to have a passion for all old-fashioned things except the horse and buggy. —*New Haven Register.*

MITCHELL, with an independent fortune, gets a five-year vacation and they call it punishment! —*Palatka (Fla.) News.*

IT is reported that eggs are used in Armenia as currency. It must be a messy job getting cigarets out of a slot-machine.—*Punch.*

THE latest from Florida is the announcement of a New Year's bull-fight in Tampa. And there's a lot of it down there.—*Detroit News.*

HENRY FORD is collecting old fiddlers. Probably wants an absolute monopoly on all the squeaks produced in the United States.—*Nashville Banner.*

WE agree that it is a sinful waste to cut down baby evergreens for Christmas use. How much better it would be to let the trees grow to magnificent maturity and become pulp for tabloid papers!—*The New Yorker.*

WORD that the Einstein theory will be changed comes as a welcome bit of news to those of us who haven't learned it yet.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IT is said that Ireland is now enjoying a Peace that she has never before experienced. The inhabitants are bearing up under it as well as can be expected.—*Punch.*

EXPERIMENTS conducted in the laboratory of the University of Illinois have produced a one-eyed fish. This certainly represents progress if some other use has been found for the fish's other eye. —*Detroit News.*

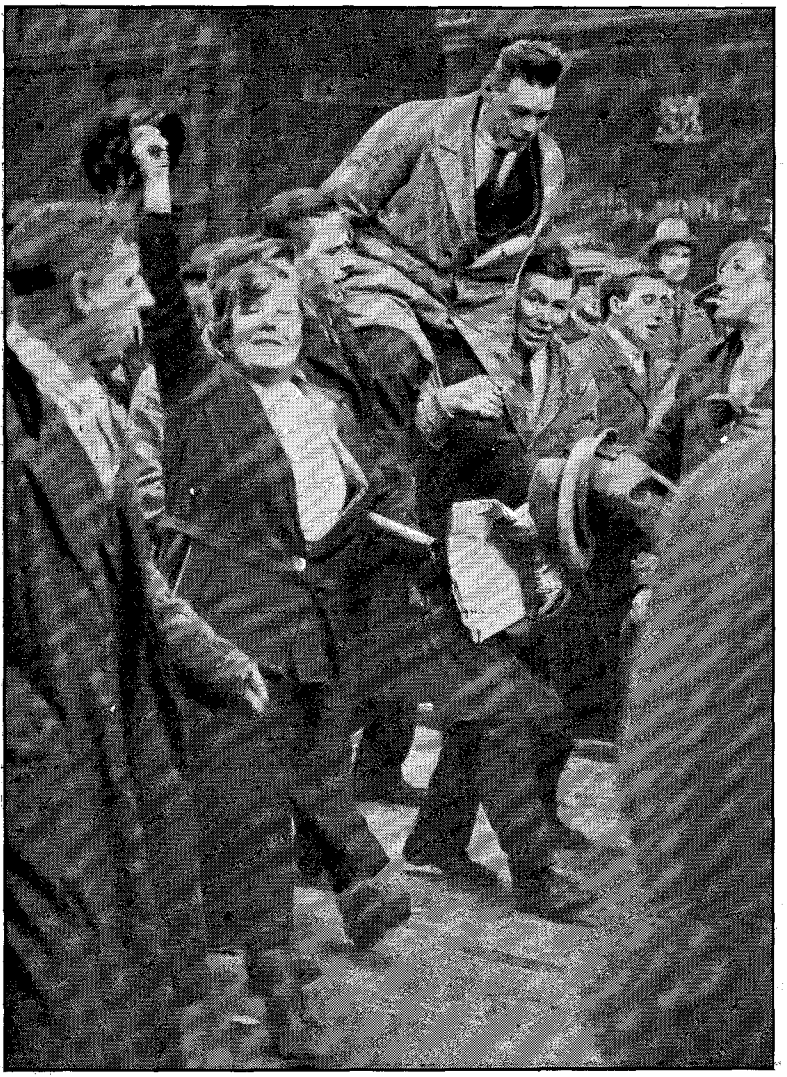
THE Prohibition question has become so acute that we notice a marked disposition among our prominent public servants who have got to run again to regard the World Court as the paramount issue.—*Ohio State Journal.*

GERMAN schoolgirls will receive special instruction in the art of using the lipstick, rouge-pad and powder-puff. Meanwhile the boys should be taught how to smoke cigarets, and the grandmothers to suck eggs.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITISH REDS IMPRISONED

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY to utter seditious libels, to incite to mutiny, and to seduce soldiers and sailors from their duty, twelve British Communists were found guilty by a jury that deliberated only twenty minutes. Five of them were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Second Division. These men, we are told, were those against whom previous convictions had been proved. The remaining seven defendants, who refused to give an assurance not to have more to do with the Communist party, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division. As the London *Daily Mail* notes, imprisonment without hard labor in England is classified into three divisions. In the Second Division, prisoners are clothed in dress of a different color from those in the Third Division, are segregated as far as possible, but are allowed certain privileges with regard to letters and visits. Among those journals approving the sentences is the London *Evening Standard*, which has "no doubt whatever as to the justice of the verdict," and remarks:



Central News photograph from Underwood & Underwood

A BRITISH COMMUNIST HERO

Walter Hannington, an engineer, being carried shoulder-high by his friends

> "As to the sentences, they were certainly not harsh in view of the nature of the offense. The judge, with a merciful desire, which certainly did not compromise his judicial dignity, did his best in the case of seven of the prisoners to make the punishment almost nominal. But the full sentence of twelve months passed on the prisoners with previous convictions against them was far from excessive when we consider the character of the crime. There can be no graver offense than sedition. There can be no graver act of sedition than the attempted seduction of the forces on which, in the long last, the safety of the State depends. Those who actually plot to destroy the State can not complain if the State takes steps to disarm and (if necessary) to destroy them, and it is a salutary thing that the extreme seriousness of propaganda directly and deliberately aimed at the defensive forces of the Crown should be illustrated in a court of law."

The ground of complaint against Communism, as represented by the prisoners in this trial, *The Evening Standard* goes on to say, "is not that it expresses extravagant and what seem to most of us noxious opinions, but that it adopts, acting on the inspiration of foreign mentors, an active policy designed to achieve its object by the exercise of force." So long as this is the case, *The Evening Standard* adds, it is useless to invoke on its behalf "the old, honorable and still unassailable tradition of the general liberty of speech and writing." In the view of the London *Westminster Gazette*, the judicious may be permitted a smile when the Communist admirers and disciples of Soviet Russia complain that they are not permitted to promote rebellion in a Capitalist society, and it proceeds:

> "Their masters certainly have no scruples about the suppression of free speech, and it is hardly necessary to say what would have been the fate of bourgeois counter-revolutionaries if they had been caught doing in Soviet Russia what these young men have received moderate terms of imprisonment for doing in 'Capitalist' Great Britain. Needless to say, the last thing we desire is that the Soviet, or for that matter the Fascist, model should be adopted in this country, but in proportion as it values free speech we hope the Labor party will do its utmost to prevent the use of wild and whirling words with the intention of provoking authority.
>
> "Free speech assumes a certain measure of willing self-restraint, and the whole cause may be endangered by a few fanatics. It is not reasonable to threaten the overthrow of society and then to complain that society takes steps to defend itself."

The London *Star* confesses frankly that it does not like prosecutions such as that which ended in the conviction of the twelve British Communist leaders. But at the same time, it declares that the defendants have not the smallest cause for complaint, and it explains:

> "Men who accept large sums of money from the foreign enemies of England in order to organize sedition in this country, and to try to corrupt the Army, must take the risks which follow. If they had been conspirators against the Government of Communist Russia they would by this time have been shot, tortured in Soviet prisons, or exiled to that terrible Solovietsky Island, on the White Sea, which the British Trade Union Mission were unable to inspect because of 'weather.' The Labor party have put down a vote of censure condemning the prosecution as 'a

violation of the traditional British rights of freedom of speech and publication of opinion.' The Trade Union Mission to Russia admitted:—

"'There is still no Opposition press. . . . No attack on the Communist party is permitted. The authority of the existing Government is in all cases strongly upheld.'

"It is said that these are political offenders, but the Trade Union Mission discovered that in Communist Russia political prisoners are worse treated than the ordinary criminal, because they are regarded as a danger to the State, which the ordinary robber or murderer is not."

Exactly because he is "emphatically not a Communist," and because he is the "precise contrary of Communist," and because he is "far less like Communists than the politicians who put Communists in prison," G. K. Chesterton declares that "it was a piece of ludicrous folly to put them in prison," and in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London) he says further:

"It was a piece of folly because no mortal man can tell us, even the men who did it, what it was supposed to do. It is almost more impossible to suggest anything that it did do; except throw away all the advantage of the English tradition of freedom without gaining one of the advantages of the Latin tradition of dictatorship. We have not cut the tangle of law, as men do in a *coup d'état.* We have given the ugly and undignified impression of stretching the law and that against liberty. . . .

"England has lost something English; or looks as if she had lost it, which is nearly as bad; something perhaps vaguely generous, perhaps proudly secure, perhaps a little insular and eccentric, but a joy to our fathers and a great glory to our name; all that was meant by saying that 'political refugees' (those rather obscure beings) were safe in our island; all that was meant by boasting that our crowds were good-tempered and that our police wore no swords: all that tradition of toleration rather than equality that was the legend of our land—all that has received a wholly unnecessary and partly unreal set-back."

WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD

John Thomas Murphy, engineer, one of the British Communists sentenced for sedition.

George Bernard Shaw, who appeared as one of the bail-givers when the men were arraigned and their bail fixt at £100 each, was asked: "Are you worth £100?" Shaw answered: "I am worth that much money." Meanwhile, on the verdict he is very solemn, declaring that nothing is to be said about it "except that the defendants deliberately and defiantly put their heads into the lion's mouth." In a message to the Leningrad *Pravda*, which is reproduced by a London labor weekly, *The New Leader*, Mr. Shaw goes on to say that the British Capitalist press naturally seizes the opportunity to contrast the leniency of the English court with the severity of the Russian Tcheka, and he continues:

"From the Russian point of view the matter takes on graver aspects. The condemned Communists had advice from Moscow and money from Moscow. The advice was silly advice. It had the effect of forcing the Labor party in Parliament to disavow the Communists, and thereby withdraw from them the powerful protection of the official Opposition in the House of Commons. The Government immediately pounced on its defenseless prey; and the leaders of the Communists are now in prison for a year. It is because the advice of Moscow produced this result; because it could produce no other result; and because it was an unnecessary and mischievous result, that I call the advice silly.

"Then as to the money. It was, I presume, the money of the Russian proletarian taxpayer. What value has he received for it? Less than none. If the money were still in his pocket, he would be all the better, Russia would be all the better, and Communism would be all the better. The moral is, as far as we can see here in England, that the Third International, that quaint resurrection from the dry bones of 1861 masquerading as the ghost of Marx, is not to be trusted either to give good advice or to spend money sensibly."

It did not need the Communist trial to teach this to England, Mr. Shaw goes on to say, and he declares that it was the folly of the Third International that placed the Baldwin Government in power in England, and gave a serious setback to the political advance of the English proletariat. Compared to that, the Communist trial is the merest trifle, we are told, and Mr. Shaw adds:

"But the Third International thinks that it has helped Communism when it has damaged the Parliamentary Labor party, and weakened Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Therefore it probably congratulated itself on wrecking the election. But it can not consistently congratulate itself on getting the British Communists into prison after getting them expelled from the Labor party; for the effect of that is to put Mr. MacDonald in undivided command, and rid him of his most troublesome critics.

"In the face of such boyish stupidities the Russian Government will soon be forced to ask itself seriously what this absurd body really amounts to. Let us examine the situation. Every Government in the civilized world, whether monarchist, republican, or communist, must have a department of foreign affairs, with a diplomatic technique, including a diplomatic etiquette, on which the other foreign departments can rely in conducting international negotiations. It must be a national and not an international organ, tho it must have relations with the League of Nations (whether as a constituent or a non-constituent), which is not an international but a supernational body."

The difficulty with Russia, according to Mr. Shaw, is that it seems as yet to have no such department, and while its diplomatic work is being done by its representatives at foreign courts, and by such an able foreign minister as Mr. Tchitcherin, their work is continually being reduced to absurdity by the antics of the quasi-official Third International, which, "persists in believing that it is a cabinet of Tennyson's ideal Parliament of Man and Federation of the World." We read further:

"It also believes that it reincarnates Marx and Engels, with regard to whom it upholds dogmas of omniscience and infallibility which go far beyond the Catholic dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, and fall in nowise short of the omniscience of the God of the Greek Church. Under these illusions, which all the world outside Russia recognizes as the well-known phase of dementia called megalomania, it gives ridiculous orders to any little group of young innocents in any country who are inexperienced enough to believe in its pretensions, and spends Russian money all over the world in making senseless mischief.

"How long does the Soviet Government suppose that sane

Communists in or out of Russia are going to stand this sort of nonsense? How long is it prepared to stand it itself, in the teeth of the remonstrances of all the men who have to do its real diplomatic work? Can any possible doubt remain that a N. D. P. (new diplomatic policy) is as absolute a necessity as the N. E. P. (new economic policy)? I do not suggest that the Soviet Government should drop the Third International through a hole in the ice into the Neva, tho it has done more harm to Russia and to Communism than ever Rasputin did. What I ask the Soviet to do is to disband it, and find employment for its members as writers of cinema scenarios and stories for boys under fourteen years of age. I feel sure that in this I have the hearty support of Mr. Tchitcherin, Mr. Krassin, Mr. Rakovsky, and every really useful and able servant of Russia who has ever had to do a day's genuine and effective diplomatic work for her.

"I may add that I am perfectly aware that the foreign offices of the world are still nests of reaction and militarism, from which diplomatists jealously watch the balance of military power, and pay secret agents in each others' countries to report on their intrigues. When Russia has a proper Foreign Office, that will be part of its duty also, even if it be Pacifist and Communist to the backbone, as I hope it will be. The more Pacifist and Communist it is, the more carefully it will have to watch the States which are still Militarist and Capitalist. But at least it can keep the peace until it is attacked, and do what is possible to make Russia respected and influential outside her own borders. At present, her opportunities and her power are, like her territory, enormous; yet her influence is actually a negative quantity, thanks to the Third International. Can you be surprized that I and all the other intelligent Communists in England are impatient to see the end of it?

Central News photograph from Underwood & Underwood

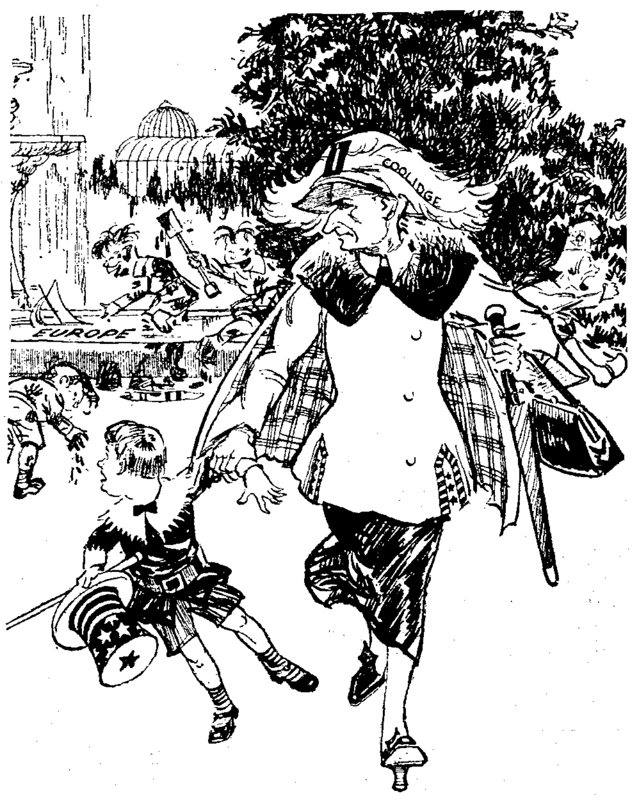
ALBERT INKPIN, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

"Here is my last word on the subject to Russia. The Third International means isolation; and isolation means encirclement."

In distant New Zealand, the Wellington *Dominion* declares solemnly that "the beginning that has been made with the London prosecutions is one that should be followed up vigorously in all British countries in which Communism is seeking to obtain a foothold."

A CANADIAN VIEW OF OUR SPIRITUAL MATURITY

MORE THAN A POLITICAL or economic issue, we are told, is the struggle between President Coolidge and Senator Borah as to whether or not the United States shall join the World Court. It is a test, rather, to determine the spiritual age of the American people, according to the Vancouver *Sun*, which informs us that when the Americans broke away from England in 1776, it was in company with "an assortment of bitter prejudices." Just as the Great War exaggerated the racial aloofness between Germany and Britain into hatred, this newspaper avers, so did America's struggle for freedom exaggerate her remoteness from Europe into a lively suspicion of Europe's honesty and political morality. This suspicion of Europe has become an American tradition, we are assured, and from "this mythical world of political vice, corruption and blood lust, the United States seeks to flee." We read then:



A SCOTTISH THRUST

"You mustn't play with those rude boys."

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

"America's policy of isolation is something from which she could not very well have escaped. It is a phase through which every movement, every creed, every person and every nation must go. When the Christian religion was young, the early worshipers felt it necessary to run from the evils of the world and hide themselves in a desert. It was only when they attained spiritual adolescence that they realized that evil is something to be met and conquered, not something from which to hide.

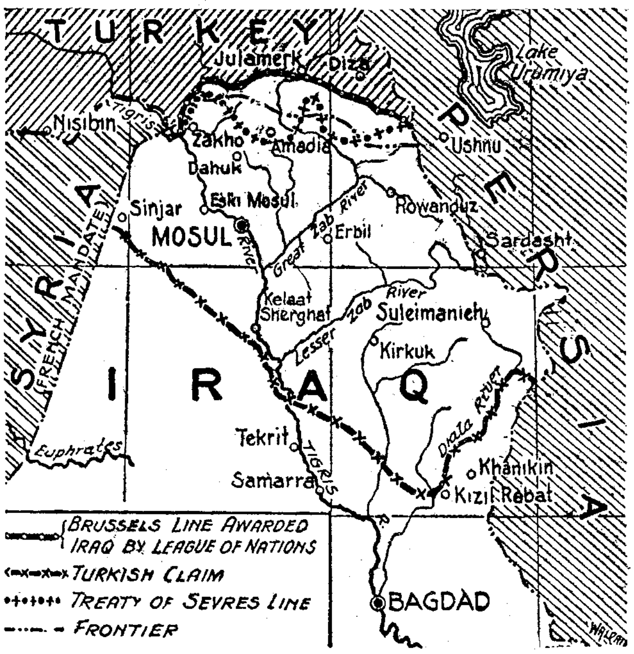
"The feeling of America is something akin to the feeling of the early religious hermits. She feels that she has a monopoly of the world's political virtue, and that to venture, politically, outside her hermitage is to have her pockets picked and her morals corrupted by the cutthroats that tradition says live across the water.

"The United States has lived too long and has had too much practical experience to retain that childish doctrine. There is no such thing as 'splendid isolation.' Isolation is simply the haven of the immature and fearful mind, a retreat for those whose spirituality is still too feeble to cope with the devices of a wicked world."

BRITISH VIEWS OF MOSUL

AT LAST THE MOSUL DISPUTE HAS BEEN settled by the Council of the League of Nations, say some British editors with relief, and they rejoice that the decision of the League on the Irak boundary, over which Turkey and Britain disagreed, is "unanimously in favor of the British claim." The northern frontier of Irak is to be the Brussels line, as the London *Spectator* remarks, or in other words, the Mosul vilayet will be part of Irak, which is under British mandate. A condition of this ruling, however, as this weekly notes, is that Great Britain shall continue to hold the mandate for twenty-five years, but this period will be cut short if Irak joins the League. We are further informed that the Turkish representatives refused to attend the meeting of the Council at which the decision was announced. Meanwhile, it is related that Sir Austen Chamberlain has said that Great Britain will do all she can to discuss matters with Turkey and try to make relations between the two countries "easier and safer." According to the London *New Statesman*, some members of the Council of the League may have been influenced by a report of General Laidoner which was "highly prejudicial to the Turks," but this weekly goes on to say:

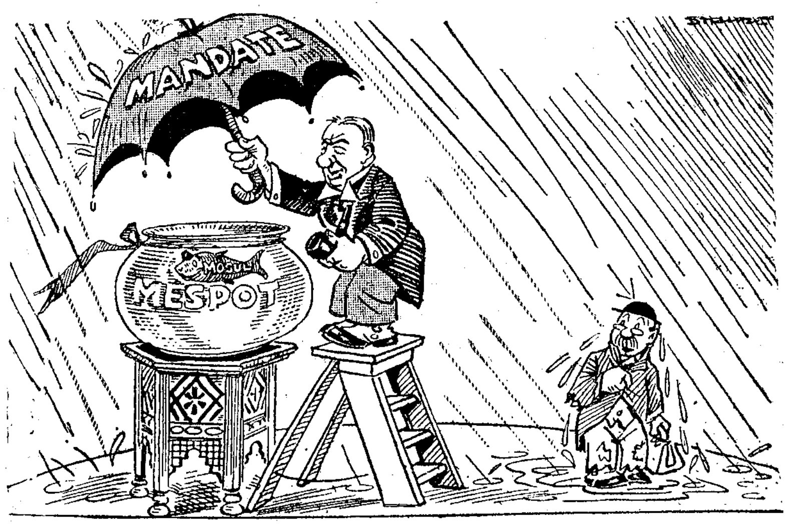
"If so, we regret it, for the case for attributing Mosul to Irak does not rest on Turkey's passion for persecuting Christians, which is no new thing. It rests on the plain fact that the vilayet of Mosul belongs economically and politically to Irak, as the Rhineland belongs to Germany, or Lombardy to Italy, or Northumberland to England. The arguments directed against British policy by certain sections of British opinion fall into two classes. There are some who urge that to prolong our responsibilities for Irak in the teeth of Turkish hostility is too great a risk. That is at least a respectable argument, tho having regard to all the circumstances we believe it is a mistaken one. But there are others who pretend to see nothing but iniquity in our refusal to present the Turks with Mosul. It is Imperialist buccaneering, we are told. All we are after is oil. Irak is a useless desert—save, of course, for the oil. The Turks are legally and morally entitled to the vilayet. The Irakis would prefer them to us. Some of these allegations are mere twaddle and some are mere lies, told by people who know the truth, and serving no purpose but to misguide both Englishmen and Turks and to make peace more difficult."



From the New York *Times*

WHAT THE DISPUTE WAS ABOUT IN IRAK

But *The New Statesman* opposes the binding of Britain for a period of twenty-five years, because it believes that if it can not put the country on its own feet and fit it for membership in the League of Nations in a considerably shorter time than that, it can not do it at all. So far as Britain's financial commitments are concerned, this weekly says there has been a great deal of exaggerated talk, and it continues:



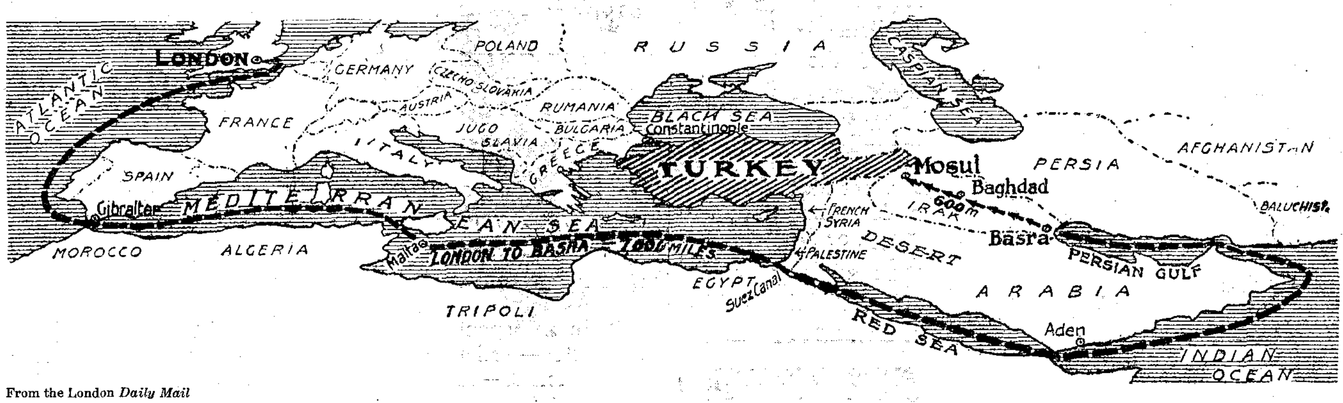
TAXPAYER: "Hang the goldfish! I'm getting wet through."
—*The Daily Express* (London).

"We are spending now about £4,000,000 a year, but it is calculated—and the calculation, we believe, is as well founded as it is honest—that by 1928 Irak will be in a position to pay the whole of its expenses of administration and defense. There remains the military question. What of the risk of war with Turkey? On this point, too, there has been much exaggerated talk. Nevertheless, the risk has to be faced, and the best way to face it is to set to work at once to conciliate the Turks. The Turks are no more eager to fight than we are. Perhaps they do not know exactly what they want—except Mosul, which they will not get. But we can surely find out, and Sir Austen Chamberlain has said that he is anxious to find out, and to enter into amicable negotiations. In this connection we would recall the remarkable words used by Tewfik Rushdi Bey in an interview with the Paris *Matin* the other day. The Mosul vilayet, he is reported to have said, was, in his opinion, indispensable for the stability of Irak. He would cede it to Great Britain on condition that we agreed to 'an economic convention which would regulate relations in the two zones.' Beyond that he suggested demilitarization and a mutual security pact. If this was honestly meant, there should be no difficulty in getting to useful business."

According to the London *Times*, Great Britain is not hostile to the new Turkey, in spite of the very confusing events of the last twelve or fifteen years, and in spite of the fact that the recent actions of Turkish troops on the Irak frontier profoundly disturb public opinion in England. The Turkish people have suffered very severe trials and they have been isolated, we are told, and during this period of suffering and isolation they have evolved in Anatolia a new polity of their own, which, however serious its defects may be, does represent a courageous effort to keep Turkish nationality in being. We read then:

"That effort at any rate demands respect. Great Britain, through the now demonstrated success of our administration in the mandatory territories, is recovering prestige in Asia, and is associating herself, by the force of events and by the very routine of her constructive policy, with the new aspirations of the Asiatic peoples. It is, for instance, a fact that reports of the favorable effects of British administration in Irak are being disseminated throughout the Moslem world as a result of pilgrimages to the shrines of Nejef and Kerbela. Intelligent British sympathy should not be withheld from the effort the Turks are making to keep their nation alive after a long and bitter struggle. It is not necessary to lay too great emphasis on the crudities and errors due to years of isolation and on the petty suspicions and the indiscriminate violence that isolation engenders. It is high time for Great Britain to make a more vigorous effort to establish intimate contact with the new Turkey. And this can not be done in more or less superficial conversations in an hotel on the shore of some Swiss lake. A wise Englishman, familiar with the East, should be sent as soon as possible to Angora, where, in discomfort, the new Turkey is being slowly shaped. There he would find out and discuss the genuine nervousness about Kurdish 'self-determination' and a variety of other economic and political misunderstandings. Above all, he would be able to demonstrate in patient daily intercourse, that, if we are determined to carry out our responsibilities to Irak and set that new State upon its feet, this certainly does not for a moment imply that we want to stifle or to paralyze Turkey. On the contrary, we want Turkey to live and prosper."

A bitter opponent of the Government's policy is H. M. Brailsford, who writes in the labor weekly, *The New Leader*, that the Arabs of Irak and Mosul are impatient for the ending of the British mandate. They have made more than one rebellion, he says, and their elected deputies were "driven to prolong the mandate for four years only because our police herded them to the vote." This writer goes on as follows:



From the London *Daily Mail*

BRITISH ANXIETY

"In the event of war with Turkey this map shows how difficult of access Mosul would be. The only route open from London to the Persian Gulf would be by way of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Suez and the Red Sea—the distance of approximately 7,000 miles. Further, the distance from a sea-base (at the head of the Persian Gulf) to the disputed territory is 600 miles. The Turks' line of communication would of course be much shorter."

"The League's report spoke plainly of their wish to be free. Our authority rests solely on our bombing squadrons, and on the consent of our puppet King Feisul. After the war Mr. Lloyd George (who never forgot the oil in Mosul) imagined that he could base British influence in Arabia on the interested loyalty of the Shereef of Mekka and his sons. It has not proved to be a lucky family. Feisul himself was driven from Damascus. His father, the King of Mekka, is now a refugee without a crown. The old Puritan Wahabi power has revived in spite of us. It has upset our partizan and won the holy cities by the sword. To it, for all we know, Arabian nationalism may rally; and any day our Feisul may lose Bagdad as his father lost Mekka. And if he keeps it? Well, then, we shall hold Irak as we hold Egypt, against the will of its people, offering constitutions to-day which we must violate to-morrow, still ruling, even when twenty-five years are past, by the power of our armed garrison.

"'We are used,' you may say, 'to such risks as these; we have built the Empire on them. We keep our airplanes for these emergencies. The oil of Mosul is a tangible asset, and the good strategic frontier will help us to defend those other oil-wells in Persia, which supply the Navy. Our bankers, contractors and merchants will thrive under the mandate.'"

It is possible and even probable that the Turkish talk of instant war is bluff, Mr. Brailsford admits, but issues the warning that Britain has to think of a long future, and he adds:

"As we look at this Eastern scene, the risks shape themselves into a menacing and overhanging cloud. Russia, Turkey and China—dare even we make enemies of them all? Imagine one lucky battle (it might happen to-morrow) which would put China in the power of the once 'Christian' and now pro-Russian General Feng. Reckon with the chance that a wave of feeling (they come every few years) may unite the Indian Moslems solidly with Hindoos. And then work out the military problem, with an angry Turkey and a hostile Russia united against us. To grab the oil-wells of Mosul in these circumstances is the act of an incendiary."

THE RICKSHA AND THE MAN

EVERYBODY WHO HAS RIDDEN in a ricksha remembers the experiences and talks about it, but is never concerned about the man who pulls the ricksha. Now we learn from *The China Illustrated Review* (Tienstin) that a serious study has been made of the ricksha coolies, which shows that they last only five years at the job. Before the street-car service was started in Peking, it appears, there was much speculation as to its probable effect upon the ricksha pullers, but a survey made by S. D. Gamble, with the help of the Department of Sociology of Yenching, shows that the street-cars seem to have affected the ricksha traffic only slightly. Hundreds of ricksha men were interviewed by Mr. Gamble, and the inquiry produces the police estimate that there are between forty and fifty thousand ricksha men in the Peking metropolitan area. But altho this sociological investigation seems to show that the street-car service has not interfered greatly with the ricksha traffic, this Tientsin weekly tells us:

"A consensus of opinion among the pullers, however, is that it has reduced their average daily income thirty coppers. [A copper in this case equals one American cent.] The average taken in by a puller is therefore now about 135 coppers daily.

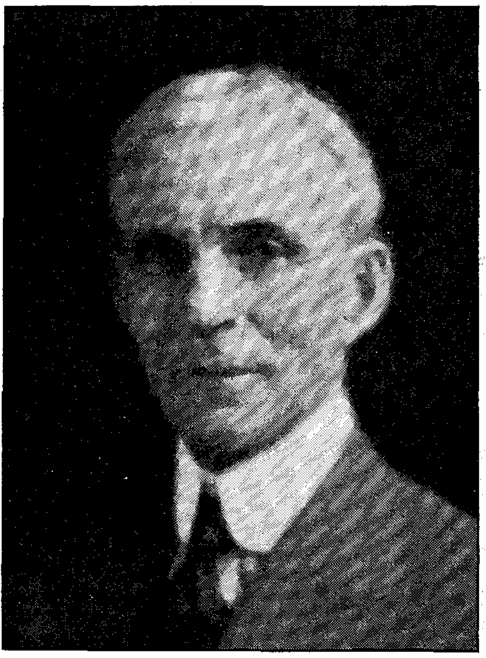
"Very few men own their own rickshas, these being rented from a ricksha 'yard' of which there are 931 in Peking. An average of twenty-two coppers daily is paid in rent for the ordinary ricksha. Some of the newer and better ones, however, may command as much as sixty coppers a day rental. It is a common practise for two men to rent a vehicle and use it in shifts so that the *ch'e* produces day and night. Such pullers often have another job in factory or shop at which they work when not pulling the ricksha.

"Such a life is too hard for the ordinary man, so that the average time for a coolie to work at ricksha pulling is only five years. Two men were discovered, however, who have been pulling rickshas ever since these were introduced into North China a third of a century ago. The age of pullers varies from twelve to sixty years, with the average somewhere between sixteen and twenty. Of those interviewed, 47 per cent. have been single men. Sleeping quarters in the 'yard' are included in the rent of a ricksha."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW HENRY FORD MANAGES

HE TELLS ABOUT IT HIMSELF in *System* (Chicago, January). Management, says Uncle Henry, ought to manage; and the thing to be managed is the work. Therefore he has no bulky departments, no private offices, no red tape, no "methods." Management's primary duty in a factory is "to keep the tools in shape," meaning by tools the entire plant and everything about it. Our readers will be interested to know that Mr. Ford has "gone out of the automobile business." He has stopt making these useful machines, he says, except for a very few to be used in Detroit and vicinity; what he does make are "parts," for assembly elsewhere—near where the finished machines are needed. And as he now makes only parts, he does not have to make them all in one big factory. They are produced more and more in separate works, out in the country, where his operatives can put in their spare time at farming. They have plenty of it, for they work only eight hours in the factory, and Mr. Ford thinks the five-hour day may be coming. That is, for the men, of course; the factory keeps going for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. Writes Mr. Ford:



"UNDER HIS HAT"

Is the best place for a factory man's office, says Henry Ford, who declares he has no use for red tape and elaborate management methods.

"We have been learning a deal about a great many things this last quarter-century, but principally to manage men, machinery, transportation, and to manage the application of processes and things which we had known about for a long time, but had never brought together into a single unit.

"We still waste more than we use. We waste men, we waste materials, we waste everything, and consequently we have to work too hard and too long to accomplish what in the end amounts to very little. But at least we are learning that we can not get anywhere without the kind of management which extends from the smallest detail to the whole purpose of what you are about.

"Take, for instance, the design of an article which is to be made and sold. Without management they are separate functions, but with management they are all part of the same function. A design may seem to be exactly right for the market, but its execution may involve difficulties which so increase the cost of the product as to take it out of the market for which it was designed. Or again, the manufacturing side may so predominate that the resulting article, while cheap and easy to make, does not exactly fill the public need and therefore can not be sold.

"We have been learning that management is not something in an office-building miles away from the product. It starts with the product itself and then, step by step, works back. In a factory no machine is worth giving floor-space to, unless it contributes to the doing of whatever it is you have started out to do.

"We used to think of a machine as a thing which the employer owned and which could be used to make money for him. Now we know that a machine is a method for the application of power. A man can hit a harder blow with a hammer than he can with his bare fist. The power hammer puts more power at the service of the worker. Therefore, the operator can earn for himself a larger wage and produce a cheaper product.

"A machine advantages the worker and the proprietor only as they use it to the advantage of the public. It benefits the public when and only when it is used to turn out cheap, well-made, well-designed articles that satisfy a public need. We are learning that a machine is a public servant.

"A factory too, pays only as it serves. Its course is surely determined by the measure of service which it has adopted. If it tries to serve to the uttermost, it will make only those parts of its product which it can not buy from some company which is likewise trying to serve.

"It means nothing to say that you carry your product from the raw-material stage to the finished article unless this process results in a cheaper product and a better one than you could achieve by assembling instead of manufacturing.

"Control by the product has brought a great number of changes which are fundamental—for instance, the subdivision of operations—putting them into sequence and learning how to do each thing with the least possible waste. No one knows beforehand how cheaply or how well an article can be made. The methods of manufacturing in the Ford industries are outgrowths of experience, and they are constantly changing."

We all, says Uncle Henry, do many useless things solely through custom. Through many years he believed that it was part of the job to send a finished car out of the final assembly, test it, and then take it down for crating and shipping. As a matter of fact, if all the parts are made accurately and inspected as they go through, then the assembly of those parts is bound to result in machines that are exactly alike, and he now sees no reason at all for making a final test. A watchmaker who has done his job does not find it necessary to test excepting for regulation. He goes on:

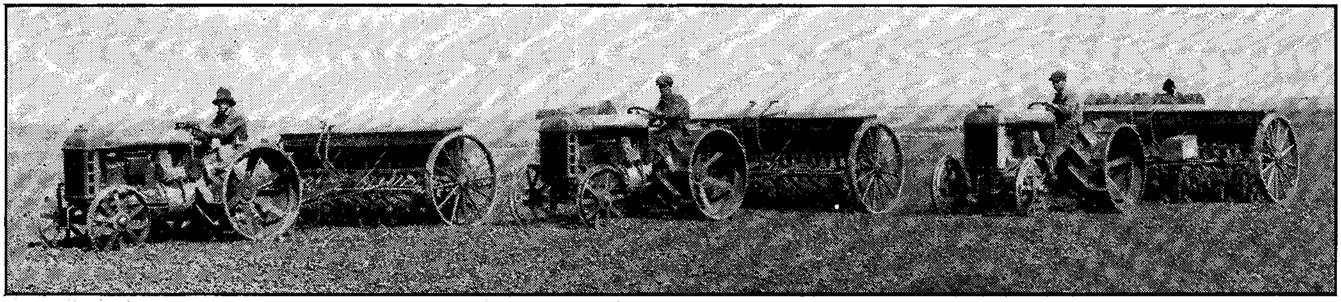
"Only a small percentage of our automobiles are used in or around Detroit, and so we quit being automobile makers excepting for the district, and instead began to make automobile parts and ship them out to assembly points through the country.

"Going out of the automobile business and into the business of making parts brought up the question of whether these parts had all to be made under one roof. Big factories divided into many departments are not economical for a number of reasons. Having found that it was wasteful completely to assemble at the factory, the reason for complete construction in a single great factory or group of factories vanished. Then we began to decentralize.

"We made our first break away from the big-factory idea when we established a valve-making plant out in the farm country in Michigan, on a site where we could get electricity generated by water-power. That plant has been going several years. It employs 300 people, who live within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles—the automobile has made it possible for a workman to live out in the country a considerable distance from his work. Some of these men have farms, and practically all of them have garden patches. They have the advantages of country life, but at the same time can earn the high wages which attract people from the farms to the city.

"The principle of going out into the country to establish new plants is now firmly fixt with us. Eventually all industry will get away from the cities and out into the country, for not otherwise can we strike the balance between farm life and factory life.

"The twelve-hour day is practically a thing of the past. When



By courtesy of *System*

WITH MODERN MACHINERY THE FARMER CAN DO HIS YEAR'S WORK IN A MONTH AND A HALF

Except on stock farms. Country factories can then use the rest of the farmer's time.

we learn more about management, we may discover that the eight-hour day is too long. We are now experimenting with the five-day week, and may be able to make it the standard week.

"We always work on a sixteen-hour day in order to spread the plant overhead over the largest possible amount of production. In fact, because of the number of men we employ, we have some groups going out and others coming in all day long.

"The change which will result in breaking up the big, inefficient city factory and putting it out into the country where it may link up with farming, will bring about a most remarkable change in this country.

"All of this, however, depends upon the character and the skill with which we manage, and whether we look at management as something of itself which exists for itself, or whether we look at it from the standpoint of getting the work done. Management, unless its purpose be kept always in view, may degenerate into a thing of red tape which does not manage at all.

"Our methods of management have very little of what might be called method in them—in fact, when the method part seems to be getting ahead of the management part, we begin to look around a little. We have only two divisions—office and shop.

"We do not have conferences, we do not have committees, we have no formal procedures of any kind. There is no formal method for interdepartment communication, because we do not have departments—if one man wants to say something to another man, he says it over the telephone. It is rather difficult for him to say it any other way, because the only men who have offices or stenographic facilities are those who must communicate with people outside of the organization.

"The private office with all of its paraphernalia is a good deal of a time waster, and especially so in a factory. The managers of a factory ought to know what is going on and not sit around in an office waiting for some one to send a written communication about what is happening. The best place for a factory man's office is under his hat.

"The first duty of management, in our way of thinking, is a very simple one, the importance of which is not always realized—it is to keep the tools in shape. By the tools, we mean more than the machines themselves—we mean the entire plant and everything pertaining to it.

"The business of management is to manage. The thing to be managed is the work. With that thought ruling and pressing, most of what are supposed to be the problems of management vanish."

DO BIRDS APPRECIATE THEIR OWN PLUMAGE?—The gorgeous tail of the male peacock and the proud feathers of the barnyard rooster may mean nothing at all to the modest pea hen and the little red pullet; for birds do not look at things in the way people do. That, at any rate, is the conclusion drawn by Dr. H. Erhard of Munich, Germany, who has experimented with the eyesight of birds at the university eye-clinic of that city. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Dr. Erhard found that both male and female birds that fly by day see everything in a bright red-orange light, for they are but slightly sensitive to the short waves of light that make blue and violet visible. Night birds, on the other hand, never see red, for they are more or less insensitive to the colors at that end of the spectrum. These facts may give a clue to bird behavior and shake the Darwinian theory that the beautiful plumage of birds is due to selection by their mates. It is a curious point that blue and violet colors are as often found in the feathers of day birds as other colors. The difference in vision between the day and night birds is due to tiny globules of oil in the retinas of the eyes, according to Dr. Erhard. The globules in the day birds range in color from neutral to red, orange and yellow, while in the night birds they are blue-green. These act as color screens and determine the birds' color sense."

COUNTRY HEALTH AND CITY HEALTH

THE COUNTRY BY NO MEANS monopolizes all the good health, concludes an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). This, of course, is not the general belief. The writer quotes as follows from a popular exposition on health: "It is usually those who spend much of their lives in the open who enjoy the best health and the greatest longevity. It is a great advantage to go into camp in the summer and to live in the country as much as possible. This is a fundamental requirement in any healthful living program." He goes on:

"By many the championship of the outdoor life is made synonymous with residence in the rural districts. Hence the city dweller has of late often evoked expressions of sympathy from those whom circumstance has protected from an urban existence. There are indications, however, that good health and fine physique are by no means an exclusive privilege of country folk; nor does the urbanite have a monopoly of all the infections and contagions. Not a little surprize was occasioned by the findings of Wood, who concluded from the results of the examination of more than half a million school children that physical defects are greater in rural than in urban children. In harmony with this, Shepard and Diehl ascertained, from an examination of students at a representative State university, that those who have been raised in villages and on farms show more physical defects and more multiple defects than those raised in large cities. The nature of the defects most frequent among students from villages suggest such possible common causes as neglect, congenital anomalies, poor development, frequent exposure to infection, poor hygiene and lack of school health supervision. At any rate, students raised in cities of more than 50,000 population show the lowest number of physical defects. These authors have now supplemented their study by securing data on the relative occurrence of certain diseases previous to the university careers among groups of 5,000 students from various-sized communities. Considering here the two extreme groups only, students from the rural communities are highest in past histories of pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism, smallpox and tuberculosis; they are lowest in respect to chickenpox, diphtheria, tonsillitis, typhoid fever and whooping-cough. Students from cities of more than 50,000 population are lowest in past histories of appendicitis, influenza, measles, mumps, pleurisy and smallpox, but highest in the early incidence of chorea. Male students raised in villages give a history of having had the most diseases. The country and cities vie with one another, the record for low incidence of the common maladies being slightly in favor of the largest cities. It is unwise to dogmatize from statistics derived from a single region, Minnesota; but one can not overlook the implied possibility that between the present-day rural and urban health-promoting activities the urban practises can not be regarded as comparative failures."

TYPEWRITING AS EVIDENCE

THE AUTHENTICITY of typewritten documents may now be determined with almost as much precision as that of handwritten records, we are told in *Discovery* (London), by Albert S. Osborn, official examiner of questioned documents in the State of New York. The great modern typewriting industry, Mr. Osborn tells us, began at Ilion, New York, in 1874. Progress was slow, and not till 1879, when the shift-key with other improvements were incorporated, did the machine begin to attract attention. From that time to the present day writing by machinery has become more and more popular. He goes on:

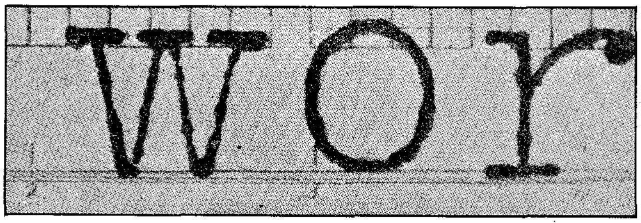
"It was early assumed that it would be impossible to identify the typewriting of any particular machine from the work of other machines of the same kind, and in the course of time the machine began to be used here and there as an ally of crime or an assistant in fraud. There still are many persons, many of them in the typewriter business, who do not know that typewriting can be identified. It is related that the Sultan of Turkey in the early days refused to admit the writing machine into his realm for the reason that it apparently afforded a means of preparing seditious writings with no opportunity of discovering the authors. It gradually became known, however, that each writing machine developed an individuality, sometimes even more definite and positive than the individuality in handwriting, and also that typewriting often possest a date significance that might be very important.

"The individuality develops in many ways. In the first place, the typewriting industry created a demand for new letter designs. As is well known, the space in typewriting for a narrow small 'i' is the same as for the wide capital 'M.' This gave an opportunity to letter engravers, and changes have actually continued down to the present day. Some leading machines have made radical changes within the year, by means of which the date after which a particular document must have been written on a certain kind of typewriter can positively be determined.

"The individuality of a particular machine is shown in five principal ways. The first of these is the design, style, proportions and size of the particular type which identifies a particular font or style of type on a certain kind of machine.

"The second is the lack of uniformity in alinement of the several characters in relation to each other. Many are surprized to know that typewritten letters are in line vertically as well as horizontally. Any habitual divergence in alinement of any character is, of course, an identifying quality, and this may become highly significant as a means of individualizing the machine. In many instances it alone is sufficient to identify a specimen as having been written on a certain individual machine. This is clearly shown by photographing the typewriting under specially prepared ruled squares on glass.

"The third identifying quality is the uniformity or character of impression of each type character. Typewritten letters are imprest by striking against a circular roller, or platen, and the type faces are curved inward to conform to the curvature of the roller. These types, when they print perfectly, strike the roller uniformly and print with an even impression, but a character may print heavy at either side, or at top or bottom, or may print heavy at one corner and lighter at the diagonal corner. This affords a means of discovering the individuality of a particular machine.

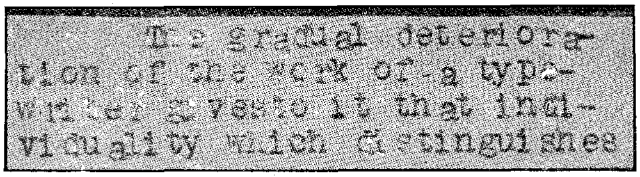


LITTLE DIFFERENCES THAT TELL

Application to typewriting of a thousandth-inch measure by which alinement is definitely measured.

"The fourth quality is the divergence from vertical position of the straight letters, especially the longer letters. Careful examination with a special glass protractor will, as a rule, disclose out of seventy-six characters a few characters at least that do not print perfectly in this particular, which affords another means of identification.

"The fifth quality, in some ways more important than any of the others, is the presence of imperfections in the type faces. Most typewriting characters are formed by forcing soft steel under great pressure into a mold. Especially where type have sharp edges, the printing face my be slightly imperfect. An imperfection may appear at any point on the face of any character, thus affording thousands of possible identifying imperfections. As a machine is used it will inevitably develop many imperfections in the type faces, especially on letters that are frequently used, like the vowels."


The gradual deteriora-
tion of the work of a type-
writer gives to it that indi-
viduality which distinguishes

TYPEWRITING IRREGULARITIES

Which betray the machine that made them.

The development of imperfections in the type faces also furnishes a means, Mr. Osborn tells us, of determining the date of a disputed document that may have been written on a known machine. If fairly complete and continuous specimens of the work of a machine are available, covering its whole history, it may then be possible to determine just when the various imperfections developed. In some instances it is possible to determine a date of this kind within a day or two. The date after which a disputed document must have been written can sometimes be determined with absolute certainty. Then:

"Taking all these five distinct qualities of typewriting in combination, it will readily appear that a typewriting machine, especially after it has been in use, will produce in its writing a result that is highly individual. It is not an exaggeration to say that with many machines an individuality is developed which makes the machine differ from all other machines manufactured.

"Three main questions arise regarding typewriting. First, as to whether a particular document was written on a certain individual machine. Second, whether a document was written all on one machine and written continuously, or whether it was written at two different times on the same machine after the paper had been taken from the machine, or on more than one machine. The third question is whether the date of a typewriting is in harmony with the work of that particular design of typewriter on the date the document bears, or whether the machine on which it was written was actually in existence on the date it bears. It has been shown in numerous cases that a disputed document was written on a machine that was not in existence on its alleged date. It is difficult to imagine proof more conclusive that a document was not genuine

"This last question, and the others referred to above, have arisen in numerous cases, and the American law reports now contain quite an extended list of cases in which the identification of typewriting was the important question in the case. One of the most recent cases of this kind was tried at Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, in October last. The case involved a claim based on a typewritten document which purported to have been written in 1880, and if successful the claim would have amounted to more than a million of dollars. The case was carefully prepared, and on the third day of a trial which it was expected would last three or four weeks, a specialist was called as a witness who so conclusively demonstrated that the document could not have been typewritten on its date, and that the signatures were not genuine, that the opposing counsel, on their own volition, went to the presiding judge in the case and admitted that they were convinced that the document was fraudulent, and that they would consent to the issuing of a decree to that effect.

"Naturally, the typewriting machine has been used for the writing of anonymous letters, but in a large number of cases it has been possible to show conclusively where the letters came from.

"This matter of individuality of a particular machine is so incredible to many that it can hardly be believed possible to identify in a great city a certain typewriter as the one, and the only one, upon which a particular document was written; but, as already pointed out, a careful examination of the question demonstrates that an extended specimen of typewriting may be almost as individual as a particular person described by measurements, individual marks, and finger-prints."

A MUSEUM OF EVOLUTION

A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY whose collections are built around the theory of evolution will be found in the new building of the Peabody Museum of Yale University, opened to the public on December 29. The entire first floor of the museum, we are told in an article in the New York *Times*, is arranged for study and demonstration primarily, and because of this it was possible for Prof. Richard Lull, its director, to use only such specimens as enabled him to reconstruct the story of evolution from the ameba to man. The result, we are told, is extremely striking, for the visitor finds before him at a glance all the distinguishing characteristics of the life of a period, made graphic with the aid of charts and labels, and, wherever possible, a recent descendant of some ancient fossil by means of which development through the ages is forcibly imprest on the mind. It is a museum built around labels and a narrative, rather than a tremendous collection of specimens more or less connected. The writer goes on:

AND NOW EVOLUTION HAS ITS TEMPLES AS WELL AS ITS TRIALS

The new Peabody Museum houses a natural-history collection built around the theory of evolution.

"Now may be unpacked some of the stores of treasure collected by the late Prof. Othniel Charles Marsh, who gathered fossil remains in such profusion on his many exploring trips that for years cases of them have remained unpacked because there was no place to put them.

"The collections of fossil backboned animals largely assembled by him are among the most noted in the United States, and the museum possesses the second largest collection of fossil footprints in the world. Its collection of the jaws and teeth of tiny animals which existed during the age of reptiles is almost unique, and its collection of invertebrate paleontology is also one of the most noted in the country.

"The Marsh expeditions resulted in the discovery of more than 1,000 specimens of extinct vertebrates, including birds with teeth, the first known American flying lizards, the earliest ancestors of the horse, the first monkeys found in America, and groups of dinosaurs. With these is a treasure found by Professor Lull in Texas, a practically complete specimen of the last survivor of the horse family in America, which was killed off by the glaciers.

"Everything which could catch the eye and carry the message of evolution has been placed in the most advantageous position. The evolution of animal life in America is first treated as a whole in half a dozen cases, so that one may get at a glance the history of evolution in this country.

"'What is a fossil?' is one of the first of the cards which attracts attention, and is typical of those in the museum. The answer is written under it in specimens that go back to the earliest records of animal life.

"Evolution ceased to interest one shelly creature about 70,000,000 years ago, for he looks so much like his modern descendant that side by side they can hardly be told apart. Some of the reptiles became ambitious, however, and in the big hall of the museum is shown what a real urge to get ahead in the world can do for something that was born to crawl on its belly. High up on a wall is the skeleton of a pterodactyl, a nightmare of a reptile, with a head as long as its body and a pair of wings which enabled it to fly.

"And it had teeth. That was the beginning of the bird family and one of the fossil birds found by Professor Marsh in Kansas was a descendant of this pterodactyl, for altho it was much more like a bird it still retained the teeth.

"The story of evolution is then carried from the reptiles to the duck-billed platypus, which laid eggs but suckled its young, half mammal and half reptile, and which still exists in Australia.

"One of the most fascinating exhibits is that of the evolution of the horse, from the little Eohippus to the modern animal, a chain so striking that it has become a classic among evolutionists. It is in this grouping of species within the larger story of evolution as a whole that the museum is distinguished from all others in the country, for it has been done at only one other museum, that of the University of Edinburgh.

"It is in the evolution of the horse that Professor Lull's most striking contribution to the mounting of these specimens first is noticeable. It used to be the custom when fossil bones were found in better condition on one side than on the other, to mount them on a slab with the best side out. But Professor Lull became dissatisfied with this arrangement and worked out a method for mounting the bones and then constructing on the outside a facsimile of the animal, painted as it would probably have appeared in life.

"Only an expert in comparative biology could have done this, for it required a careful study to determine where the muscles fastened to the bones, and from this to determine what was the outward appearance of the animal. The result is vivid and picturesque.

"The last step in the evolutionary exhibit is the room where the ascent of man is pictured by means of skeletons of apes and men, and by the arrangement of skeletons and reconstructions of the unborn child from the first to the ninth month, during which it goes through structural changes which reproduce the evolutionary process.

"In another case the evolution of all pigeons from the rock pigeon is shown, and the evolution of the modern barnyard rooster and hen from the jungle fowl. There is also a significant photograph of a bird which is using its wings to help it climb, showing how the characteristics of the first birds, which had reptilian claws, was retained."

A later dispatch from New Haven to the daily press reports that a proposal to use the museum to teach the theory of evolution to public-school children has been approved by the clergy of the city.

MEDICAL EFFECT OF MUSIC

RECENT EXPERIMENTS to determine the effect of music upon the human mind and body are discust by a German physiologist named Rasser in *Biologische Heilkunst*. An abstract in *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau* (Coethen) is quoted in part below. The author begins by observing that music not only soothes melancholy and induces forgetfulness of sorrow but may actually exert a healing effect upon nervous affections and reduce pain. He mentions, as examples in which neuralgic pain was relieved by music, Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, and the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria. He says:

> "Gallius relates in his 'Gallic Knights' that the ancients believed that all persons suffering from sciatica are relieved of pain when they hear the notes of the flute. He says that he has read in a work by the Greek author Theophrastus that the effects of snake-bites are neutralized by suitable tones of this instrument. Likewise, the Greek philosopher Democritus declares that many diseases are healed by flute-playing. Gallius himself appears to give credence to these ideas, since he remarks, 'So great is the relationship between the body and the soul and correspondingly between the diseases and the remedies of soul and of body.'
>
> "The influence of music upon the human organism is employed as a therapeutic measure by physicians. Various investigators have studied this influence by means of physiological devices, which have arrived at a high degree of perfection in modern times."

The author cites experiments made by Dr. J. Trachanoff with the Mosse dynamometer which proved that cheerful music of a gay and spirited tempo actually increases the lifting power of the muscles, whereas a slow and melancholy melody exerts the reverse influence. It has likewise been demonstrated that a bell sounded at regular intervals has a definite effect upon the elimination of carbon-dioxid and the absorption of oxygen; in other words, the sounds produce an acceleration of the processes of metabolism. He goes on:

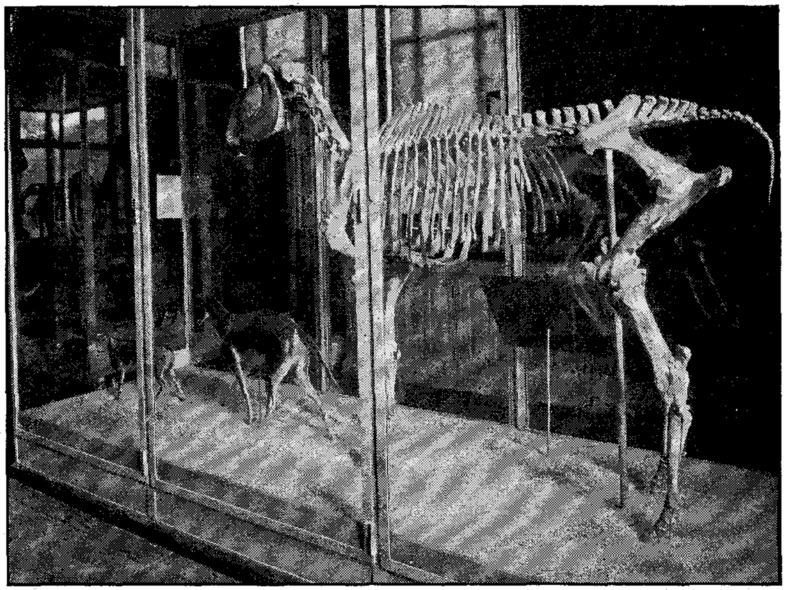
> "An American has constructed a special sort of induction apparatus which can be made to vibrate with any desired frequency. He found that many nervous headaches could be dissipated by the repetition of high C, indicating that the sound waves that produce this tone have a favorable effect upon the patient's nerves. Music likewise exerts a marked influence upon the circulatory system, occasioning an acceleration of the heart-beat and alterations of the blood-pressure and the respiration.
>
> "As a general rule, the pulse and the respiration are retarded; but this retardation is decreased when the same piece of music continues for a long time or is frequently repeated. The nerve stimulus then becomes ineffective."

When various notes are sounded separately, a retardation or acceleration of the pulse and the respiration is perceptible in direct relation to the agreeable or disagreeable sensation produced by the sound—agreeable sounds cause a retardation and unpleasant ones an acceleration:

> "Hence, during the presentation of an entire composition of music, different effects are to be perceived. Variations in the intensity from pianissimo to fortissimo produce a marked change in the pulse. Since scientists regard all emotions of pleasure and displeasure as due to the action of the nervous system upon the circulatory system, this variation of the pulse is the first effect produced, and this in its turn exerts an influence upon the subjective emotion."

The author next refers to the favorable influence which music exerts upon mental troubles. He remarks also that certain French physicians have demonstrated that music operates as a sedative influence in narcosis. Experiments such as those of Dr. George Zehden of Berlin also indicate the favorable effect of certain sounds in such cases. An interesting experiment quoted by him is that made in a clinic in Berne, Switzerland, with the object of modifying pain by a combination of music and narcosis. He proceeds:

> "A short time before the beginning of the anesthetization, a phonograph was set going, the ends of the tubes connected with it being inserted in the ears of the patient. Immediate results were observed—the respiration became quieter and the period of disturbance was passed through very rapidly; it was likewise determined by a measurement that the music produced an increase in the blood-pressure. Furthermore, the tendency to nausea associated with narcosis was markedly reduced in a great number of the patients. In general the patient felt better upon coming out of the narcosis than is usually the case."



THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE

One of the most striking evolutionary exhibits in the Peabody Museum.

As a matter of course the favorable effects thus made were all produced in cases of patients who normally take pleasure in listening to music. It is a well-known fact, however, that many nervous patients, particularly those suffering from hysteria, have a pathological aversion to music. Cases are known likewise in which certain melodies produce severe nervous disturbances because of the mental associations with which they are linked. To quote again:

> "Dr. Zehden cites a case of a forty-year-old man in whom such a horror of music had been produced by the piano practise of his daughter, that eventually all sounds, even the ringing of bells, caused him actual physical pain. Another person had practised upon the violin so incessantly, previous to taking an examination, that he was attacked with a severe case of cramps every time he heard the sound of a violin. Less serious but not less interesting is the case of a pianist who likewise, in consequence of a pathological imagination, visualized a certain color in connection with every piece she played, so that eventually her entire repertoire was associated with a definite color scheme."

In conclusion, the author discusses the well-known fact that music exerts a strong influence upon the senses, so that many Slavic and Latin composers produce definitely sensual music.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

DEFEATING "ELGINISM" IN FRANCE

TO THE RESCUE

Of French antiquities, the Duc de Trévise combats "Elginism."

A NEW CONSCIENCE in respect to the works of antiquity has given birth in France to a word which takes a shot across the channel. It is "Elginism," and derives from the act of the nobleman who enriched the British Museum by despoiling Greece of some of her choicest treasures. Whatever were the moral aspects of the transaction, the loss to native culture in Greece could not be gainsaid. France is endeavoring to guard against "Elginism" in her own land by the organization of the *Sauvegarde de l'Art Française*, a private association whose object is to assist in the protection of public art treasures. But it is her own antiquaries and amateurs who demolish old buildings to resell at exorbitant prices the pieces of carving, windows, doorways, interior fittings that refigure, doubtless, in many cases, in our own sumptuous mansions. The "safeguarding" body which has been formed with the Duc de Trévise as its head has in its short career since the war preserved from destruction numerous monuments, old houses with sumptuous façades, remarkable sculptures, thousands of works of art. A notable case is presented in *Le Moniteur Franco-Americain* (New York), from which we translate:

"Mothe Saint-Heray was before the middle of the nineteenth century a feudal castle of great historic value. The estate consisted of the castle, properly called, girt with high and gracious towers, and of an elegant structure, separate and forming a great quadrilateral, called the Orangery. In 1841, buyers of real estate, known under the name of 'the black band,' demolished the castle, which had become 'useless.' The Orangery, remarkable monument of the seventeenth century, due to the architect Tillon, remained. Years passed, and time did its work. In 1924 the estate was sold for 24,000 francs to a buyer who thought to reap 100,000. It was then that the 'Sauvegarde' was aroused. After an active campaign, the purchaser was reimbursed, but the latter had had time to tear from the edifice choice pieces which were taken away, and to uncover a part of the roof so that the building became difficult and costly to keep up. The monument is now 'classed' [by this is meant that it is in the classification of monuments recognized by the Government], but 100,000 francs will be necessary to put it back in condition."

The organization has nothing to do with buildings in the devastated regions. The needs there are likely to cry out louder, to the detriment of "safeguarding" efforts in places where moth and rust and the venal hand of man are at work causing destruction. It was one of these supreme cases at Versailles that summoned to its help the generous hand of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The organ of the society, called after it *Sauvegarde de l'Art Française*, gives several reasons why the means of protection of ancient art are very insufficient in France:

"1. Because the budget of the Ministry of Fine Arts has been terribly reduced, and it is not possible to have sufficient inspectors or to remunerate information adequately, or, what is most important, to insure the maintenance of the edifices, even of those classified as 'historical monuments' (Law of 1913).

"2. Because defense is not organized locally; the municipalities can not or will not improve their museums or protect their interesting edifices.

"3. Because the protection given by French legislation to Art is less effective than that afforded by other legislations in Europe and even in Africa (Egypt, Tunis, Morocco).

"These three dangers which were serious before the war, have since become tragic; at the sight of the finest edifices and the most beautiful churches in France falling into ruins, both near Limoges (St. Junien, 1922) and near Sens (Gy-l'Evuéqe, 1924), the visitor would believe himself to be near the Front after a bombardment."

The "Sauvegarde" is a private association, "absolutely independent, from the point of view of money, of political influence or convictions, but in constant and loyal communication with the official administration." It addresses itself to the "classification of edifices"; it receives information from members or friends as to the danger to art treasures in the Provinces, and it works for the alteration of laws so far as art is concerned. A summary of its achievements to date is here given:

"From its foundation on June 21, 1921, up to date (November 15, 1925) the Association has attended to more than two hundred different cases, some of which required more than a year to settle.

"The Association has inspired confidence everywhere; it is a correspondent of 105 learned societies in France; it has 90 corresponding members generally, chosen in agreement with the French Archeological Society and distributed over the whole territory of France; it has a Press Committee on which all the great papers of France and America are represented; it publishes a bulletin, which is becoming important. It has caused numerous edifices to be classified; it has raised serious questions (Sales of State property; thefts with substitution in the churches; falsification of works of art; deterioration of edifices by antiquaries). It has carried out several big inquiries (desiderata of the Conservators in the Provinces, etc.) It has founded the Center for the criticism of works of art at Dijon (where the Conservator, Mr. Fernand Mercier, appraises the objects sent to him and discovers those which are spurious). It has made interesting gifts to twenty-one French museums; it has contributed to the preservation of admirable stained glass (Auxerre), wood-work (Abbeville), sarcophages (Castelnau), etc. It has organized two great exhibitions in Paris, the Marhsals Exhibition and the Gericault Exhibition, to show that it not only knows how to describe objects of art, but also how to show them off to advantage."

"La Sauvegarde," we are told, has been supported up to the present, to a great extent by American benefactors. We read:

"Has not the great example been set by Mr. Rockefeller? Was not the 'Tour du Prieuré' given to Chalon-sur-Saône by an American? The American members of La Sauvegarde have been the benefactors of Dijon, of St. Martory, of Quimper, etc. . . . The object of the voyage of the president of La Sauvegarde is therefore to thank such benefactors and to create 'Sauvegarde Committees' in all places where the great American connoisseurs are more particularly interested in French Art. These new committees will be kept informed of our efforts by our magazine and by the American committees in Paris which Mr. Myron T. Herrick honors with his patronage, and will continue to encourage us.

"'The protection of French Art is a magnificent enterprise,' declared Marshal Foch on January 27, 1922, when presiding over one of our first meetings. The appeal of this great man will be heard by all those who desire that France and her inheritance of Art should survive her terrible ordeal intact."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF OUR SHOW TOWNS

VIEWED FROM NEW YORK, where the managers mourn, it would seem that the entire show business "on the road" has given up the ghost to the movies. If shows have stranded it must be because the man who maps the route knows more about numbers than psychology, and out of a hundred thousand he calculates an audience whatever their personal predilection may be. Some information on the qualities of the audiences supplied by our large cities is offered by an old hand in the managerial game, Mr. W. Stewart Robertson, and his appraisals win the approval of touring companies. This article is recommended to us by some members of the "Kid Boots" company playing in Chicago, so we pass it on from the special clientele of the Columbus *Dispatch*. "A dozen years as a producer in New York and on the road," says Mr. Robertson, "have convinced me that each city has its individual type of audience as characteristic as its own particular landmarks." Whereupon he sets out on an analysis of the peculiar psychological color of our various cities, and offers hints that must be of value to our wide-spreading public as well as to the manager who caters for them. Beginning, then, with a city that has recently suffered hard usage at the hands of *The American Mercury:*

A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY JEWEL

Called the cow portal, forming part of the residence of the Bishops of Comminges, which was sold to antiquaries, but recovered by the "Sauvegarde" after the villagers of Alan (Haute-Garonne) raised a riot

"Boston is the perfect show town. By that I mean all the theaters have a good attendance virtually all of the time. Theatrically speaking, Boston is all things to all people. A clever comedy or a thrilling drama at the Tremont or the Wilbur can count on a discriminating audience, and the burlesque shows around the corner play to a higher type of customers at the Gayety than anywhere else on the circuit. Furthermore, a New York trade-mark is not necessary to success.

"The Connecticut Yankee makes Hartford his stronghold, and that should be sufficient warning for any manager who tries to get his money without delivering the goods. Hartford knows value and can turn out an assemblage that is second to none in intelligence, but second and third rate companies by the score have died standing up in the famous old Parsons Theater.

"This brings us to New York, the fountainhead of all things pertaining to the business of the theater, but whose indorsement of a play to the rest of the country is extremely unreliable.

"New York is our largest city, and therefore contains a greater number of ordinary, decent, clean-minded people than any other community. In like manner, it rolls up the biggest totals for highbrows, lowbrows, sensation-seekers, morons, lovers of obscenity and whatnot. Chief among the 'whatnots' are those tin-soldier insurgents, the intelligentsia, whose battle-cry is 'Why not?'

"The daily turnover of strangers further complicates intelligent appraisal. Almost anything seems good to one dazzled by the glitter of Broadway. A visitor may be seen enthusiastically applauding the 'Follies,' totally oblivious to the fact that it is the weakest in ten years. Or he will be chuckling rather shamefacedly over the nastily smart innuendoes of the latest product of our prolific sewer school, perfectly well aware that he would never patronize it in his home town.

"The judgment of New York is based upon such artificial conditions that it is a poor criterion of the United States at large.

"Brooklyn, which is a world apart, demands only sentiment and slap-stick. From the boisterous sailors, who are now and then ejected from the Star for interrupting a burlesque show, to the housewives, who shed oceans of tears over the heroine in the Montauk, they demand their entertainment raw and in large, thick slices. Brooklynites waste no time pattering about 'Art'—they know what they like, and don't care who knows it. More power to them!

"Striking west through the Empire State we come to Syracuse, which has done its best to perpetuate the name of Onondaga, the commemoration ranging from the Historical Society to a one-arm lunch-room. History tells us that the Onondaga Indians were proud, and this trait can still be noticed in Syracusans today, as they are apparently too proud to go to the theater. The university students may attend the girl shows and the foremost stars in the country may play to lukewarm gatherings at the Wieting, but on the whole the public attitude is one of aloofness.

"Rochester audiences can not be surpassed in any respect save that of size. It is a greater city than its population would indicate, yet theatrical producers have consistently sent it second-rate productions.

"Pittsburgh may be the 'City of Dreadful Night' to some of our agonized poets, but a theatrical manager would substitute 'Welcome' as the adjective. For every evening Mr. and Mrs. Pittsburgh storm the box-offices shouting their battle-cry of 'Two on the aisle!'

"They do not take their theater overseriously; they are content to be amused and entertained. If lack of discrimination means their refusal to cogitate and scowl over a problem play for two and a half hours, it's just another victory for common sense over spurious art.

"Over in Ohio the rubber-tired city of Akron is rapidly coming to the front as an important stand.

"Altho 'Euclid Avenue' sounds depressingly scholarly, I must admit that the simpler forms of mathematics as practised in Cleveland's box-offices are most satisfactory. The Forest City people come early and often, are intensely appreciative and distinctly well behaved.

"Detroit is eminently satisfactory, and its audiences are as sharply defined as its many makes of automobiles. The Garrick, Temple and Gayety cater to three distinct sections of the public, but all of them have the same desire—they want to laugh."

By this time we imagine our readers beginning to size up their own community and wondering if their appraisal can be made to square with the writer's here given. Indianapolis, of course, couldn't be expected to dissent:

"The political ability of Hoosiers is acknowledged everywhere, and in Indianapolis the habit of party allegiance is apparently so ingrained that the public unconsciously divides itself into theatrical cliques. Drama, comedy and musical show each has its stanch supporters, but they somehow refuse to merge into a harmonious whole. But I am firmly convinced of one thing, and that is that Indianapolis audiences are the most intelligent in the Middle-West.

ONCE GATHERED UP FOR EXPORT

But intercepted by "La Sauvegarde" which saves for France such fragments of her ancient art as these here shown,

"St. Louis was originally founded on a bluff, and it has always thrown one at theatrical managers. St. Louis should be renamed St. Enigma, as it is well-nigh impossible to figure out what she is going to attend. For several seasons burlesque companies did their biggest business there; then there was a sudden depressing drop. Shakespeare is a money-maker one year and a loser the next. St. Louisans attend the theater when the spirit moves, and it moves in fits and starts after the manner of an impecunious tenant.

"'A spicy salad with very little dressing' and 'One hundred minutes of laughter and tears' are two reliable subtitles for girl shows and comedy-dramas. Bring either of these to Kansas City, Missouri, and you will have riches thrust upon you.

"Chicago comes close to being an ideal show town, as its wide variety of inhabitants are steady theatergoers. Two outstanding defects keep it from being awarded the palm. The average Chicagoan never willingly goes outside of his beloved 'Loop' for amusement. The other drawback is that a certain small percentage of the people are determined to invest Chicago with the laurels of lowbrowism. For several years they have attempted to cram grand opera down the public throat, and have always ended with a deep and dismal deficit.

"If the beer of Milwaukee had been as lukewarm as its audiences, it would never have brought fame to the Cream City.

"To avoid acrimonious discussion between friends in both cities I would like to state right now that Minneapolis and St. Paul audiences are exactly alike in everything save size, as Minneapolis is the larger town.

"Seattle is the most promising city in the United States so far as show business is concerned. Altho it has had small opportunity to indulge in the theater's best, the few good productions that have played there have not regretted it. In the interim its taste is being developed by the best of teachers, a talented stock company. Money and appreciation in abundance await the producer who sends Seattle value and quality.

"My hat is off to San Francisco. It is the real show town in all respects, only you must not dally too long. It can furnish a wider variety of large audiences than several cities that are considerably bigger. A courteous, intelligent audience will flock to the drama, musical comedies and revues play to a sparkling assemblage, and even the most riotous burlesque finds an appreciative following.

"I do not suppose that a lone knocker can be heard above the reverberations of Los Angeles' frenzied boosters, but I must conscientiously swing my hammer, nevertheless.

"The City of the Angels provides very nearly the worst audiences in the country. Most of the people go to the theater to see the great and the near-great instead of the play, and one movie star in a box is liable to distract the attention of the entire audience from the most thrilling dénouement.

"Dallas, Texas, gives some encouragement to the local stock company, but I suspect this is nothing but a blind. What Dallas really wants is girls and plenty of them. The olive branch is a symbol of peace, and I would suggest that a few of the many sweet olive-trees that dot the parks of New Orleans be transplanted in front of the Tulane and St. Charles Theaters. They are the most peaceful places in town. I have come to the conclusion, after a dozen ventures, that the citizens of the Crescent City do not care for outside attractions and, furthermore, do not easily assimilate other accents than their own.

"The South, as a whole, is barren soil for a first-class company on tour. The few suitable towns are scattered and of fairly small population, and altho each one contains a percentage of people who appreciate the best, it is never great enough to insure financial success."

SUBSIDIZING OPERA IN BRITAIN

THE ARTS HAVE ALWAYS HAD TO PADDLE their own canoe in Anglo-Saxon countries. Such a thing as a Ministry of Fine Arts is viewed askance both by Government and the Arts also. Outside Latin countries politicians have seldom found themselves at home in the artistic gallery. Is England trying to break the ice in forming a National Opera Trust? This does not mean a government subsidy, tho in the discussional stage of the enterprise the proposal was made by one of the sponsors that Parliament should remit to the operatic services one-fortieth part of the £10,000,000 now contributed in taxes on entertainments. This would amount to half the £500,000 the Trust is now seeking in voluntary subscription. The Trust, according to its published appeal, does not propose to go into the business of operatic production, but aims to stand security for enterprises of private initiative that have not enough capital of their own to insure success. In this published statement:

"The National Opera Trust has been constituted: (1) to develop and advance the production and performance of grand opera; by raising a permanent capital fund, from which the income shall enable the trustees to aid or subsidize, when required, any undertakings that are, or may be, ready and able satisfactorily to produce opera, in English or otherwise, throughout Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions; (2) to extend and increase public knowledge of, and interest in, opera; and (3) to do all such acts and things as may, in their judgment, be conducive to the objects for which the Trust has been founded.

"The Trust will not, itself, directly undertake the presentation of opera; but as a permanent national institution, with an assured income from capital invested in trustee securities, will have power to further the cause of opera, on behalf of the public, in any manner that the existing conditions or any subsequent developments may suggest as desirable, within the four corners of the Trust; always working through such undertakings as are doing the best possible work for opera; but which might, without assistance, be compelled to lower their standard or abandon their activities.

"Any company or undertaking to be assisted will be under critical supervision, and such companies will be required to keep themselves qualified for assistance, by satisfying the trustees that their work is actively forwarding the objects for which they stand."

There is a "wide discretion" vested in the trustees, and the purpose is so far-reaching as to contemplate "the production of opera throughout the kingdom, and, if resources permit, throughout the Empire." The already organized British National Opera Company will be chosen as a primary instrument for carrying out the aims of the Trust, but this will not exhaust its efforts. One thing noted marks off the needs of music as against drama:

> "Altho they deplore the lack of 'people's theaters,' not only in London but in other great cities, they are convinced that the raising and maintenance of the standard of opera and operatic undertakings is of more immediate benefit to the community whose appreciation would thereby be increased.
>
> "The trustees will not—indeed, by the terms of their trust they can not—permit any of their funds to be utilized by any company for the purpose of making profit or declaring dividends. Express provision is made for the repayment of any grants made by the trustees, before dividends can be declared by the beneficiaries.
>
> "Contributions not exceeding £20 will be treated as income, unless the donor expresses a contrary wish; or the trustees otherwise decide—a provision that will enable the trustees to have money available for immediate use, until they have raised a sufficient invested capital, yielding an adequate income. There can be no question of the expenditure of the invested capital. The trustees will issue annual balance sheets and reports.
>
> "The need for a subsidy to opera, and the benefits it would secure, may be most clearly understood by considering the effects upon any company or undertaking that should receive assistance.
>
> "1. In general, the managers, with fuller prospects of security, will be able to make consistent plans for future artistic development and to secure fuller cooperation with the leading artists, by means of more permanent contracts.
>
> "2. To arrange, procure and rehearse both new operas and established masterpieces, that are now left untouched for lack of means.
>
> "3. To give opera on a complete scale in towns where the population, or other local conditions, now make it impossible without financial loss; thus carrying out one of the chief objects of the Trust—to bring opera within the reach of all.
>
> "This movement, to develop opera for the nation, is not an attempt to force a form of art upon an unwilling or indifferent people. It is not true that we are an unmusical nation—that our people are not capable of appreciating fine art when they see it—there is a mass of evidence to the contrary.
>
> "The most natural expression of humanity and life is through music, itself a most powerful influence on health and character.
>
> "Should we not encourage, with all the zeal and energy we possess, this immense power for good, in the form most fitted to stimulate and uplift the race—in national opera?"

"This is the first effort that has been made in Britain to secure a permanent home for the Muse. She has paid us visits," says *The Morning Post* (London); "she has her London house at Covent Garden, but we can hardly call her a naturalized British subject." The reason for this seems to be that—

> "Her style is so splendid, her retinues so large, her Court Chamberlains and high officers so lofty in their notions of appropriate fees, that she can not well live, like her more modest sisters, on the natural exchange between demand and supply. The great orchestra and chorus, the principals and conductors of grand opera, make up together such a costly apparatus that the takings even of Covent Garden are unequal to the strain. Yet who that has drunk of the chalice of her beauty will venture to deny that opera is something a great nation can not do without? It is an assembling of all the arts—vocal and instrumental music, the theater, the dance, poetry, and scenic effect, which combine in an overwhelming totality. The musician must also be a creative artist who would succeed in opera, and so of all products of genius, that of grand opera is the most costly to cherish and the most difficult to find. Hitherto we have not had the fortune to produce any master of the first class, altho in the lighter form of grand opera we have had the divine luck of that miraculous combination, Gilbert and Sullivan. It is not merely an accident, this failure: it is almost an inevitability, for until we have the machinery of a national opera for the production of native work there is no means by which English grand opera could be produced, even if it existed."

GONE ARE ITS GOTHIC WINDOWS

"La Sauvegarde" will replace the windows, sold by an antiquary, with copies, and thus restore something of the ancient beauty of this Dominican monastery of Sens.

The Morning Post pays a compliment to such of the "leading spirits," as Lord Londonderry, Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Duchess of Atholl, saying that such interest "is always in the tradition of our British nobility." But it soon turns from these names to suggest a surer prop against failure in an alliance with the most democratic of our modern playthings:

> "It is an ambitious undertaking in which we hope Lord Londonderry and his friends will succeed, since, as our continental neighbors know well, the bread cast on the waters of opera returns after many days. In these times it is too much to expect the government to subsidize an Opera House; but there might be, as it seems to us, a possible alternative in a partnership between opera and broadcasting. The one weaves the spell, the other has the money, and the one might be used to support the other to the benefit of both. We admit that the music and the words without the scenery and the acting are but the shadow of the reality, and the unaided ear will not support without fatigue a whole performance. But passages of opera, well selected and artistically produced, would lead the listening public into an enchanted world of delightful entertainment. Something has already been done in this direction, and we hope that the opera trust and the broadcasting company are alive to its possibilities. That, however, is to stray a little from our immediate subject—this organized appeal to the public to support a national opera and naturalize an art which almost every great nation save our own thinks it well worth while to maintain as a public enterprise."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

WHAT JESUS MEANS TO THE JEWS

A JEW'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF JESUS as a historical character, Jewish in his soul and teaching, has aroused in the camp of some of the orthodox rabbis a storm of protest which to liberal Jews appears really to be nothing more than a tempest in a teapot. To non-Jews the calm after the storm brings a clear-cut idea of the attitude of liberal Jews toward the person of Jesus and His place in Hebraic history. In the sermon which started it all, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York, asserts that, contrary to his early teaching, Jesus was not a myth, but a man, and that Jews should take His teachings as Jewish in their content. To some of the orthodox rabbis this statement is heresy, but liberals point out that there is nothing new in the acknowledgment of the historicity of Jesus, and that the admission can not be construed as meaning that Jews will look upon Jesus as the Messiah. And as he amplifies his position in a later statement, Dr. Wise insists: "Nothing that I could say and nothing that any Jew could say must lead any one to imagine that we Jews to-day, any more than one thousand or eighteen hundred years ago, regard Jesus in any other light than that he was a man." Dr. Wise is Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, now engaged in raising $5,000,000. Following his sermon, the Agudath Haraborim, or Union of Orthodox Rabbis, requested and received his resignation from that position. But from Jews and Jewish organizations all over the country there were immediate protests against this action, and, by an overwhelming majority, the executive committee of the United Palestine Appeal refused to accept his resignation, and Dr. Wise agreed to remain. In the meanwhile he had corrected inaccurate reports of his address.

Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company

ADMITS "JESUS WAS"

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, whose acknowledgment of the historicity of Jesus started a storm of controversy in Jewish circles.

Dr. Wise's sermon revolves about the volume called "Jesus of Nazareth," by Dr. Joseph Klausner, of the Hebrew University in Palestine, in which the historicity of Jesus is granted and in which it is insisted that Jesus was a man, a young Palestinian who spoke the Aramaic tongue, whose life and teachings are intelligible only as He is accepted as a Jew and a Jewish teacher. In his concluding chapter, entitled "What Is Jesus to the Jews?" Dr. Klausner writes:

> "What is Jesus to the Jewish nation at the present day?
>
> "To the Jewish nation He can be neither God nor the Son of God, in the sense conveyed by belief in the Trinity. Either conception is to the Jew not only impious and blasphemous, but incomprehensible. Neither can He, to the Jewish nation, be the Messiah: the kingdom of heaven (the Day of the Messiah) is not yet come. *Neither can they regard Him as a Prophet:* He lacks the Prophet's political perception and the Prophet's spirit of national consolation in the political national sense.
>
> "Neither can they regard Him as a lawgiver or the founder of a new religion; he did not even desire to be such.
>
> "But Jesus is, for the Jewish nation, a great teacher of morality and an artist in parable. He is *the* moralist for whom, in the religious life, morality counts as—everything."

And, says Dr. Wise, as he is quoted in the New York *Sun*, what he most tried to convey was his own feeling "that Klausner is rendering a great service to the Jew and the Christian alike. Jesus was a man, Jesus was a Jew, Jesus was not a Christian." And in the light of this "undeniable truth," asks Dr. Wise, "shall Jews forever refuse to claim Jesus either because of the centuries of misunderstanding and Christlessness which have grown out of the stories touching the manner of His death or because Christendom is not yet become Christian? There is no question of embracing Christianity save by Christians." In a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Wise says further:

> "I dealt chiefly with two problems. Can not Jesus the Jew be liberated from the great body of dogmas touching the Christ of Christian Churches and dogmas? Not that Jews may be Christianized, but that Christianity may reinstate Jesus the Jew! No erroneous newspaper headlines or critical comment upon my word can change my deepening conviction that the failures of Christendom for nineteen hundred years are not to be charged to Jesus the Jew, least of all the shame of Christendom's treatment of His brother Jews. Against a Christless attitude on the part of Christendom, whether toward the Jew or in relation to any cause, I have protested throughout my ministry in American Israel. And the second problem with which I dealt was and is, What is the attitude of the modern Jew to Jesus? I found the answer for the most part in Klausner's 'Jesus of Nazareth.' Klausner subjects all the evidence to searching historical evaluation and I can not, any more than he, see the gain of denying the historicity of Jesus the man.
>
> "I stand exactly where my fathers have always stood in unequivocal denial of the uniqueness or divinity of Jesus. That denial is hardly necessary on the part of one who is not given to evasion or circumlocution.
>
> "Who, save in folly or with malice, will charge me with urging my people to forswear their faith and life by 'embracing Christianity or accepting Jesus'? But a question remains to be answered. Because of Christian dogma or un-Christian injustice to the Jew, shall the Jew never feel free objectively to face and revaluate, as Klausner does, the teaching of a Galilean Jew of the first century? What a mournful commentary upon the infinite hurt which the Jew has suffered at the hands of Christendom, that a Jewish teacher can not even at this time speak of Jesus, His completely Jewish background and His ethical contribution to His time and for all time, without being hailed as a convert to Christianity or misunderstood by some of his fellow Jews to whom the centuries have, alas! made the Christian name synonymous with injustice and wrong!"

Parts of Dr. Wise's sermon were broadcast through the press, and it is said by his friends that they were misconstrued by some of the orthodox branch of the Jewish faith. Agreeing with Dr. Wise that there is nothing new in what he said, *The American Hebrew* (New York) clears the atmosphere by telling us that orthodox and liberal Jews alike have contended continuously that the teachings of Jesus are Jewish in content and detail. Moreover, we read,

"Whole books have been written to parallel the Sermon on

> the Mount with its Jewish sources. And even non-Jews are of the critical opinion that Jesus never intended to found a new religion, never intended even to create a schism in Judaism. To intimate that Dr. Wise counseled the acceptance of Jesus in the orthodox Christian sense of a divine being is absurd; and that Dr. Wise should resign from the United Palestine Appeal on account of this misrepresentation is equally absurd. On the other hand, the discussion and controversy will tend to clear certain misconceptions regarding the Jewish attitude toward the teacher of Nazareth. On the authority of the orthodox Jewish scholar, Joseph Klausner, writing in Hebrew for Hebrew readers and basing his thesis on accepted Hebrew sources, Jesus of Nazareth is a historical character. As such, even orthodox Jews may study the ethical teachings of Jesus with the same equanimity that the ethical ideals of other Jewish teachers of His day are discust and annotated—as Klausner has done. . . . Jesus was a Jew to the core. His spiritual and ethical ideals are Jewish to the core. These alone, not the person of Jesus, are pertinent to the future of civilization."

Coming to the defense of Dr. Wise, Rabbi Nathan Krass, of New York, gives what he states is "the unanimous attitude on the part of orthodox, conservative, reform, and radical Jews toward Jesus of Nazareth," saying:

> "The Jews deny, and always have denied, that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah, or the Son of God, or God Himself, or that He was Divine, even in an attenuated sense, in a unique manner. This is the only authoritative view held by Israel regarding Jesus. No orthodox Jews, to-day, no organization of orthodox Jews, no orthodox rabbi, will contradict this declaration."

This is the burden of liberal Jewish opinion as it is exprest in all parts of the country. There can be no doubt of the historicity of Jesus, says Rabbi H. G. Enelow, of New York, as he is quoted in the metropolitan press; the myth theory was advanced by non-Jewish peoples, who gave the cue to the Jews. Rabbi Enelow asserts that Jesus did not purpose to found a new faith, saying that the Gospels reveal no evidence that Jesus turned His back on Judaism or that He denied that the old religion was sufficient for the ethical needs of men.

However, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis sees in Dr. Wise's words a peril to the Jewish faith. After complaining about other sermons which the noted rabbi has preached, the Union says in a statement issued through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, he has "surpassed himself and preached on a subject which threatens to tear down the barrier which has existed between us and the Christian Church for over 1,900 years—which may drive our children to conversion. . . . We have also seen his statements in the press, which do not lessen the impression that such words are a maneuver toward baptism, a wide opening of the doors of the churches for the youth." The Jews' traditional view of Jesus' existence is given by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of New York, who is quoted in *The World* as saying: "It is nothing but a story of the time, like the story of Jonah and the whale, or that of Esther or Job." In the opinion of Rabbi Samuel Schulman, "it is an indisputable fact that to the consciousness of Christendom Jesus is more than man. He is therefore impossible for any Jew. When Christians will cease calling Jesus God, Israel will know what to do with Him as a man."

Acknowledging that Dr. Wise was "misquoted," as he has been misquoted before on the same theme, *The Jewish Tribune and Hebrew Standard* (New York) agrees with him that "he never intended to convey the impression that he wanted to surrender anything that is vital to Judaism or dear to the best Jewish traditions," and cautions him to prevent himself from being misunderstood again. This Jewish journal suggests:

> "If the rabbis will devote themselves to preaching on the Ten Commandments—the basis of Judaism and the foundation of civilization—so that the Jews will practise them, and the Christian ministers will devote themselves to preaching the doctrines embodied in the Sermon on the Mount—the basis of Christianity—so that the Christians will translate them into life, this will be a much better world to live in for all the nations on the face of the earth."

A NEW CRUSADE FOR LONGER SKIRTS

THE WAR ON THE SHORT SKIRT and cigaret, begun under the generalship of Mrs. John B. Henderson, Washington society woman, excites a deal of comment, but draws few recruits other than those already signed, according to unofficial observers of the newest campaign for physical reform of the flapper. Even Paris, it is said, has failed to lengthen the flapper's skirt and given it up as a bad job; while the cigaret, having fewer profest defenders, is also in a difficult position for attack. But Mrs. Henderson, who is the widow of a former Senator from Missouri, announces, according to news reports, that her movement has the support of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and of a large group of Washington's leading society women. The movement, we read, is to be made international, and copies of the resolution setting forth the aims of the movement have been widely distributed in this country and abroad. It is recited that the best women of France and England, including members of the British royal family, "do not follow fashions of women's apparel not in good taste, quite regardless of fashions which are dictated by the underworld of Paris," and skirts broader and of ankle length are suggested. Society women everywhere are called upon to "band together to condemn such vulgar fashions of women's apparel that do not tend to cultivate innate modesty, good taste or good morals." The cigaret habit should be abandoned, runs the resolution, because the expenditure of health reserves to counteract the perils of poison, "inevitably leads sooner or later to physical bankruptcy and race degeneracy." It is suggested that women's colleges could aid in the campaign and that "if the society women of America set a good example, the younger generations in all stations of life will quickly follow."

In Washington, according to reports, the movement met with various responses. Monsignor Thomas, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, says it is a movement in the right direction, we read, but confesses he knows nothing about the length of skirts. The Rev. Dr. Earle Wilfley, president of the District Federation of Churches, believes the campaign will do good "if it is carried along on sound, sensible lines." Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, head of the woman's bureau of the Police Department, is quoted as saying that "long skirts do not make the modest woman. Several women in a theatrical performance," says Mrs. Van Winkle, "did not have any skirts. We made them put them on and they looked more immodest after we had finished than before we started." She does think, however, that skirts should be longer, and that "women's dress is one of the large factors in immorality." In Massachusetts, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, does not agree with Mrs. Henderson, and is quoted in the Boston *Post* as saying that she sees "nothing objectionable in the dress of the present-day woman." She does not disapprove of the short skirt "unless it is carried to an extreme."

Thirty years ago, it is recalled in the metropolitan press, the Rainy Day Club was formed in New York to campaign for shortening women's skirts as a sanitary precaution. Now the problem, says Mrs. Louis Ralston, president of the "Rainy Daisies," is to persuade the women to keep their knees covered. Mrs. Ralston thinks that an ankle-length skirt is too drastic, and suggests ten inches from the ground as a proper length.

Doubt that reform can be effected by decree is exprest in some of the press. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* observes that physicians and hygienists have agreed that the short skirt is beneficial and promotive of health, and says "the great majority of young women favor the short skirt because it is sensible and gives the sex a freedom which it desires and deserves." We are reminded:

> "After the first short vogue there came a command from Paris that skirts must go down, and they went down. But they soon

went up again. Then the style despots once more commanded a lengthening, and this time, wonderful to relate, the women of the United States took the bit in their teeth and declined to obey. There is now every indication that the short skirt is either a permanency or at least destined to a very protracted popularity.

"Surely if the style czars could not bring the skirts down to the ankles the well-meaning 'society women' of Washington are up against a tough task. Let them begin on the cocktail or the Charleston or the lipstick and they may have more chance of success."

As for modesty and taste, is there any rigid definition for either? That is the question set for itself by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which notes that every fashion has been attacked for violating modesty and good taste. It is recalled that

> "Short skirts, for example, shocked some persons at first; now they are generally regarded as objectionable only when they are unduly abbreviated. When any style is carried to an extreme it offends taste. That is hardly a reason for condemning it in toto. Nor is it easy to believe that public morals suffer greatly by any fashion in dress. As soon as it becomes prevalent few are affected by it, one way or the other. It may be doubted if there is any real connection between fashion and morals."

MOODY AND MODERNISM

WOULD DWIGHT L. MOODY be a Modernist if he were living to-day? Some of his friends differ on the point, and the question is again brought to the fore by an article by Dr. O. E. Brown in *The Methodist Quarterly Review*. In that article, quoted in these pages September 12, Dr. Brown writes that Prof. George Adam Smith gives an account of the meeting which Mr. Moody arranged between him and Dr. Torrey, the noted Fundamentalist. At the close of a prolonged discussion on Biblical criticism, we read, "Mr. Moody summed up his verdict on the discussion as follows: 'Well, Torrey, intellectually I am in sympathy with the views which you advocate, but I must say that in my judgment Smith shows much more of the spirit of Christ than you do.' Dr. Smith added: 'It would take an immense amount of rigid orthodoxy to serve as a substitute with me for having the spirit of Christ.'" Dr. Reuben A. Torrey, intimate friend of Mr. Moody and co-laborer with him, asserts that Mr. Moody said nothing of the kind to him, and, in a reply to Dr. Brown's article, Dr. Torrey writes in *The Presbyterian and Herald and Presbyter*:

> "He may have said, 'Intellectually I am in sympathy with the views that you advocate,' altho I do not think, from my familiarity with Mr. Moody's vocabulary and method of speaking, that he would have used just these words. They are not at all in the Moody style. He had shown, however, that he did sympathize with me, 'intellectually in the views which I advocated,' by backing up everything I had said. He did not say, 'In my judgment, Smith (he would not have called Prof. George Adam Smith "Smith") shows much more of the spirit of Christ than you do.' He may have said that to Professor Smith privately, and very likely he may have thought it, and I am not questioning the truth of the statement; but Mr. Moody did not make it."

The whole conversation was most kindly from start to finish, writes Dr. Torrey, and he continues:

> "I will say, however, shortly after this, after Dr. Smith and the other man involved in the discussion had left Northfield, Mr. Moody called at my house and asked me to go riding with him, and in the course of the conversation he said to me, 'I will never have either of those men again, and I told Professor Smith to his face that he was doing the devil's work.' This was not my statement, but Mr. Moody's. Whether he did make such a statement or not to Prof. George Adam Smith, of course I do not know. I have only his word for it. But I have never had occasion to doubt Mr Moody's word in all my long years of association with him. I correct the statement made in this article, not for my sake, but for Mr. Moody's. It does Mr. Moody an injustice and puts him in a wrong light with those who stand for what they regard as the fundamentals."

THE MAKING OF BOY BANDITS

EVERY ONE MAY CONCEDE that juvenile crime is on the increase, and many may say that this increase is due mainly, if not wholly, to the general laxity of the times—a laxity which has its root in the home—but the New York *Sun* doubts that there are sufficient data to prove the charge against the younger generation. Whether the increase is due to a growth in the number of offenders or to stricter definition of what constitutes an offense, together with better police supervision, it says, is debatable. "As for murders committed by boys, recent reports indicate they are sporadic and follow no rule." Here *The Sun* takes a few names from the long roll of boy murders to prove its assertion that they are sporadic. The list, taken from very recent records, starts with Arnold Comer, the boy of the Ozark Mountain region in Arkansas, who in less than a week committed two burglaries and a highway robbery, killed three persons and wounded three others. Other cases listed are:

> "In September a Wisconsin boy of fifteen beat his grandmother to death with a hammer. In November a Michigan boy of seven shot his sister, who had angered him by calling him a monkey. The case of William Cavalier, the Pennsylvania lad who when under fifteen years murdered his grandmother, is yet fresh in the public memory. So also is the strange case of Frank McDowell, a Florida youth who murdered his father and mother and two sisters.
>
> "Another boy living in Ohio, but traveling in Missouri, shot and killed a man who had given him a ride in his motor-car. Warren Vandervoort, seventeen years old, son of an Iowa clergyman, shot his father to death and seriously wounded his mother. A Kentucky boy of fourteen killed his father, and a Massachusetts boy of fifteen recently shot and killed his employer.
>
> "To be mentioned in this connection also are the cases of Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb in Chicago, and of Harrison Noel, John Garguilla and Gordon Pirie in the New York metropolitan district. Other similar cases have been reported at various times from many parts of the United States. These are all recent affairs, but juvenile criminals are not new. Jesse Pomeroy's atrocious crimes shocked the nation half a century ago."

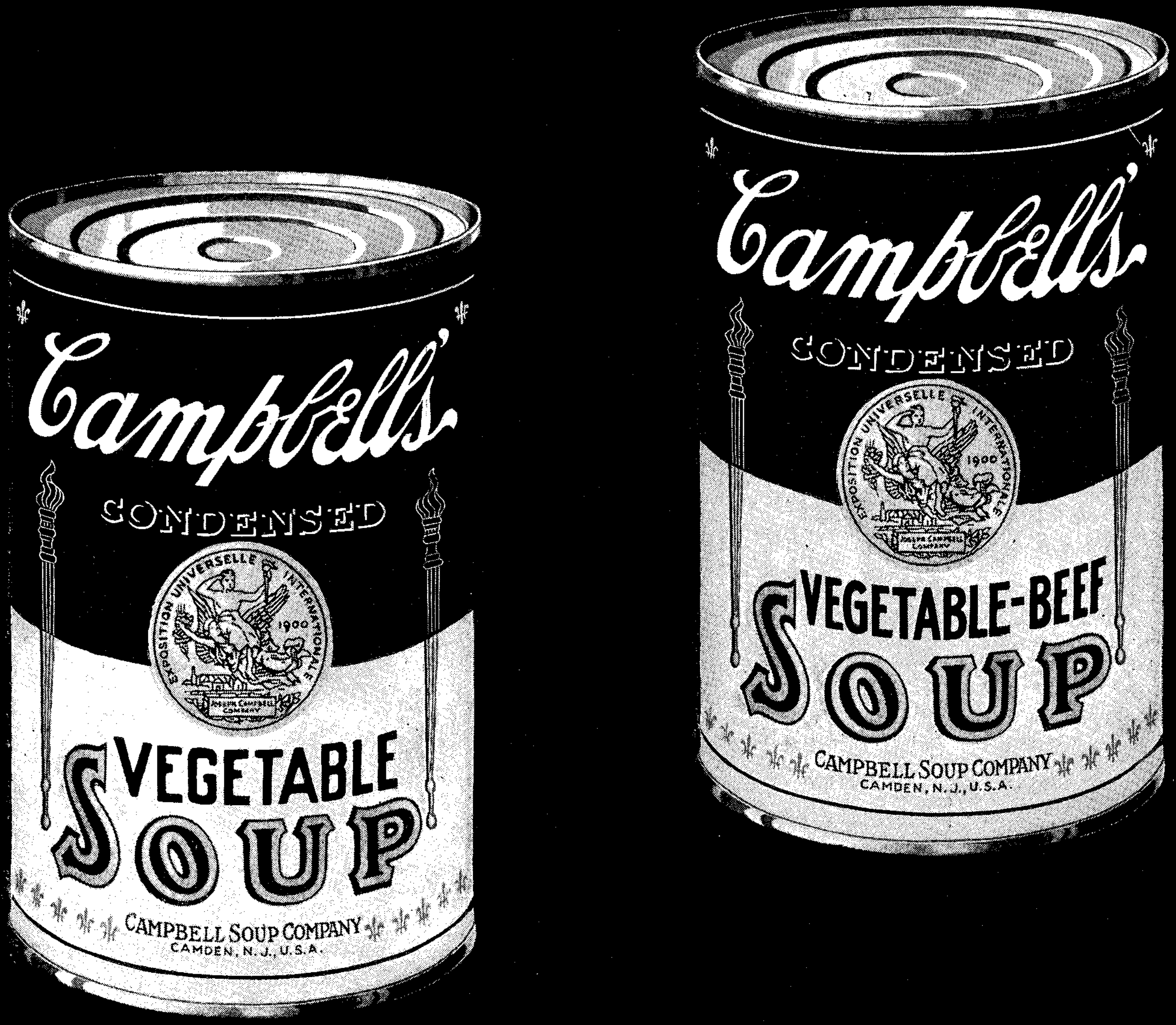
Grouped in this way, observes *The Sun*, the aggregate of such cases may appear more sinister than it actually is. "Some allowance should be made for the fact that such crimes from their very nature are so repugnant to human sensibilities as to leave a strong impression on the memory." However,

> "Attempts to explain these crimes by generalizations about the moral laxity of the times are unsatisfactory. Moral laxity is no doubt a factor and an important one, but the data available will have to be analyzed far more carefully than they have been before an indictment should be drawn against the rising generation of Americans."

Partly responsible for the increase in boy banditry is the glamor, we are told, which has been thrown around the word. The bandit, in the mind of the highly imaginative and untrained boy, takes on all the air of chivalry and respectability with which a specious romance has surrounded him, and *The Christian Science Monitor* points out the grave danger caused by this false idealism. And what does it all mean?

> "Simply that this romantic term, this word around which has been wrapt an atmosphere of wondrous chivalry and gallantry, has gained a wrong connotation. For a bandit is not a term of respect or endearment. It refers to a class of people to whom the moral code means nothing, who have lost all sense of right and wrong, and who have decided that the easiest way for them to make a living is to take what some one else has earned honestly, if necessary committing murder to protect themselves in so doing. . . .
>
> "No, there is nothing romantic about a bandit. Any one who deliberately ignores and flouts the common moral requirements of civilized living is not a picturesque character, entitled to honor and esteem, but a simple criminal, a thug, a thief, a murderer—and generally a coward. Somehow those designations do not sound as pleasing to the ear as the other word, but they are far more nearly true to the facts."

Every housewife should know these two vegetable soups! *Read how they differ*


Campbell's
CONDENSED
VEGETABLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.
Campbell's
CONDENSED
VEGETABLE-BEEF
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.

Both soups contain vegetables and rich beef broth— one also contains hearty pieces of beef

Substantial vegetable soups! How often the housewife relies on them in planning the daily meals! They are so splendidly nourishing and so delicious!

Do you realize how simple and easy it is to have an attractive variety in these soups?

Campbell's Vegetable Soup is, of course, the most popular hearty soup in the world. It is the tempting blend of no less than thirty-two different ingredients.

Fifteen choice vegetables. Invigorating beef broth. Strengthening cereals. Savory herbs and appetizing seasoning.

Campbell's Vegetable-Beef, as its name shows, is also generously supplied with vegetables. It contains besides, those satisfying pieces of beef which many people find so welcome in a vegetable soup.

Tomatoes. Diced carrots and white potatoes. Little peas. Blanched pearl barley. Puree of vegetables. Beef broth. All are in Campbell's Vegetable-Beef.

Both the Vegetable Soup and the Vegetable-Beef taste best when the water is added cold, the soup brought to a boil, allowed to simmer and then served hot.

12 cents a can

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS intensely personal note, appearing in the Boston *Transcript*, happens to coincide with Christmas, but it implies so many other things that it fits any season.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE

By Amy Lowell

What is the thing I would say to you
E'er the time when we can say nothing at all,
Neither you to me nor I to you,
And between us is sprung a smoky wall?
If I am left, I shall push the mist
And crack my eyes to a gimlet point
Striving to pierce its every twist
And bore a hole through some weakened joint.
But I know very well it will disappoint
My keenest urge, and I shall be left
Baffled, forsaken, and blind to boot.
But with still the feeling that in some cleft
You linger and watch and maybe hear
The dim and feeble substitute
For speech which may travel from sphere to sphere
And hold itself perpetual
Merging the there and here.

I am counted one who is good at words,
And yet, in placing my thought of you
Where I can see it, hard and clear,
This, that, and the other, in review,
I think that only the songs of birds
Are adequate for the task which I
Can never even make the attempt
To come at ever so haltingly.
I earn my own contempt
That I should presume to try.

You have lifted my eyes, and made me whole,
And given me purpose, and held me faced
Toward the horizon you once had placed
As my aim's grand measure. Your starry truth
Has shown me the worm-holes in Earth's apple,
You have soothed me when I dared not look,
And forced me on to seek and grapple
With the nightmare doubts which block the ways
Of a matrix-breaking, visioning soul
When, lacking the arrogance of youth,
I started to carve the granite days
Into tablets of a book.

The hundred kindly daily things,
I have numbered them all though I may not speak
them.
Sitting here on this Christmas Eve,
I think of you asleep above,
And the house has a gentleness which clings,
And a wide content of love.
What you have said and what you have done,
I should not have known enough to seek them,
But now the very rooms you leave
Have a peace which hangs like a hyacinth scent
All about them.
Your ways, your thoughts,
I would surely rather lose the sun
Than be without them.
So absolutely is it I am bent
To know how you are excellent.

Dearest, I have written it down
For your Christmas Day, but not half is said.
I might write so long it would span the town
And yet scarce mention more than a shred
Of you and you, and you and me;
And of all that I know so well to be,
How wretchedly I have scratched the stone!
You must know the end instead.

A strange but poignant threnody in *The Lyric* over the lost poet—

AMY LOWELL

(Cremated at Mt. Auburn Cemetery,
May 15, 1925)

By Josephine Hammond

O Lilac Bloom
Be proud . . . to-day!
There passes one who has immortalized
Your fragrant dominance of May . . .
Be proud to press your cool sweet lips
Upon her tomb.

Be proud, O Pyre!
O Flames, be proud!
For you have pierced her racked and valiant flesh
And won your way beneath the shroud . . .
Be proud for privilege thus to mate
Her own clean fire.

Be proud, O Star!
She who goes
Is bearing you a carved magnificence
Of jade and chrysoprase and rose . . .
Be proud . . . a beauty born of Earth
Is in her jar.

O Skeptic Crowd
To-day . . . be proud!
You, who denied her, share her mounting fame . . .
You with her bounties are endowed . . .
Let heads at last be bowed . . . and so . . .
Be proud . . . be proud.

Pope's satirical spirit comes to life in *The Nation and the Athenæum* in this comment on one of the most violent art controversies of the day. The allusions will be easily followed by readers of our pages who have been informed of the row over Epstein's tribute to W. H. Hudson.

RHYMES ON RIMA

By Hominy Mowbray

Unrivalled era, when the wrinkled sage
Obtains the hearing of unriper age,
And hand in hand both strain the nerve to free
Augusta from æsthetic anarchy.

For in Augusta's holy vernal grove,
Where statesmen and penurious lovers rove,
A stony monster rears its horrid head,
A gross dishonor to the honored dead.

Shall we endure it? Must the nation smart?
A nation world-renowned for love of art,
A people whose strict eyes in rapture dwell
Upon the symmetries of Nurse Cavell,
Or bares with cultured awe its greying scalps
Before Artillery's tremendous alps?
Instructed Demos roars . . . the P.R.A.
Vows he'll not bear it one more hideous day;
Partridge from *Punch* lets off his blunderbuss,
While Lankester adores an octopus;
The *Morning Post* trumpets the noble cause,
And Peers and Pundits hoarsen with applause.

Fired by Ancients' ardor, shamed by years,
Augusta's Alma Mater melts in tears:
Should youth not be the vent to disembogue
A nation's anger on so vile a rogue?
Shall not sweet learning organize her youth?
For what cause better than the cause of truth?

Full-armed with pots of bright viridian paints
The dauntless scholars emulate the saints:
When lulled by nightingales policemen sleep,
The progeny of Education creep
Where shudd'ring branches sooty droppings weep.
The P.R.A. mounts guard at one great gate,
And Collier thrills the purgers with his hate:
'Neath Lankester's huge bulk the bobby cowers,
And flutt'ring Partridge keeps the desperate hours.
At last the glorious band, with triumph flushed,
Returns to virtuous sleep, and all is hushed.

Albion, arise! beflag the fresher day!
The agonizing stain is washed away;
Red thought's annulled beneath a shade of green
Defying ikon-washers and benzine;
No more shall art, or thought, naked remain
To banish honest men from Hudson's fane.

A new note from this much-esteemed pen appears in *The Saturday Review of Literature:*

THE PIONEER

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

Upon this marble bust that is not I
Lay the round, formal wreath that is not fame;
But in the forum of my silenced cry
Root ye the living tree whose sap is flame.
I, that was fierce and valiant, am no more—
Save as a dream that wanders wide and late,
Save as a wind that rattles the stout door,
Troubling the ashes in the sheltered grate.

The stone will perish: I shall be twice dust.
Only my standard on a taken hill
Can cheat the mildew and the red-brown rust
And make immortal my adventurous will.
Even now the silk is tugging at the staff;
Take up the song—forget the epitaph.

A nature poet, Katharine Tynan, in the old tradition whose inspiration doesn't fail. This in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

THE PINE WOOD

By Katharine Tynan

The wind now from the sultry earth
The fainting earth has broken away
And in the pine-wood, with soft mirth,
Sets all the high tree-tops a-sway.

The sky is now an azure cup
A down-turned cup of azure fire,
And all the dews are dronken up
And water-wells the heart's desire.

Come to the pine's long avenues
Where flies that bright, wide-winged bird,
This hidden place where the great news
Of dew and coolest sleep is heard.

The sea holds mirror to the heat.
So long now since the kindly rain
Came pattering by on silver feet,
With ease for little things in pain.

We'll to the pines from the fierce glare
And find dark shelter from the sun,
And feel the heavenly wings a-stir
Raining their benediction.

Finally, from *The American Mercury:*

RETURN

By Bernice Kenyon

Never return in August to what you love:
Along the leaves will be rust
And over the hedges dust,
And in the air vague thunder and silence burning . . .
Choose some happier time for your returning.

Choose Spring, acrid and cool, unshaped, unmade;
See all that you love come awake,
Streams swell and buds break;
Or choose some Autumn month with loud winds
crying,
Stormy with leaves and dark birds southward
flying.

Choose Winter if you must, for that stark season
Waits, as you learned to wait,
For loveliness come late;
And all that you have longed for you may hold
Safely within the Winter's barren cold.

But never return in Summer to what you love . . .
O heavy beauty that my eyes possess,
O deepest beauty past its perfectness,
Where is the mad bright wonder, the divine
Rapturous lightness that eludes all sense—
That is like flame—that is like wind—like wine—
Only more strange and sweet of influence?
Where are you? Where?
The smell of fruit hangs in the windless air.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

The New CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

AT long and rare intervals men are able to produce objects of art or utility which they instinctively know to be superior to any that have preceded them.

They know instinctively, too, that the conquest of public opinion will be complete and instantaneous.

Such periods of high achievement are moments of deep elation—but they are moments which move the creators to remain silent rather than to pile words of praise upon their own accomplishments.

Walter P. Chrysler and his associates are experiencing an hour of profound satisfaction in presenting to you the new Chrysler Imperial.

They are reluctant to stress their own satisfaction in this announcement by endeavoring to arouse your expectations in advance.

They have striven to create in the Chrysler Imperial such prodigies of performance and such a strikingly new and unusual expression of motor car beauty that the car would literally proclaim itself at first glance.

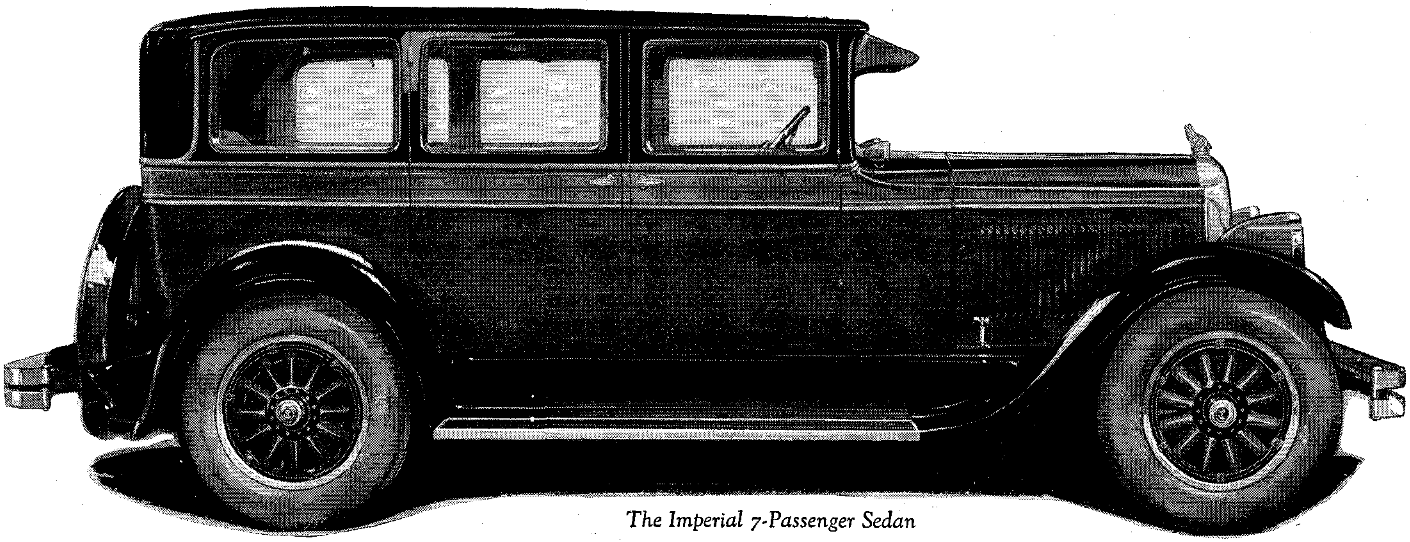
They are confident that you will see in the Chrysler Imperial one more mile-stone in the evolutionary progress of the motor car toward a higher sphere of efficiency and saving.

AS FINE
AS MONEY CAN BUILD

UTMOST LUXURY
FOR 2 to 7 PASSENGERS

92
HORSE-POWER

80
MILES PER HOUR

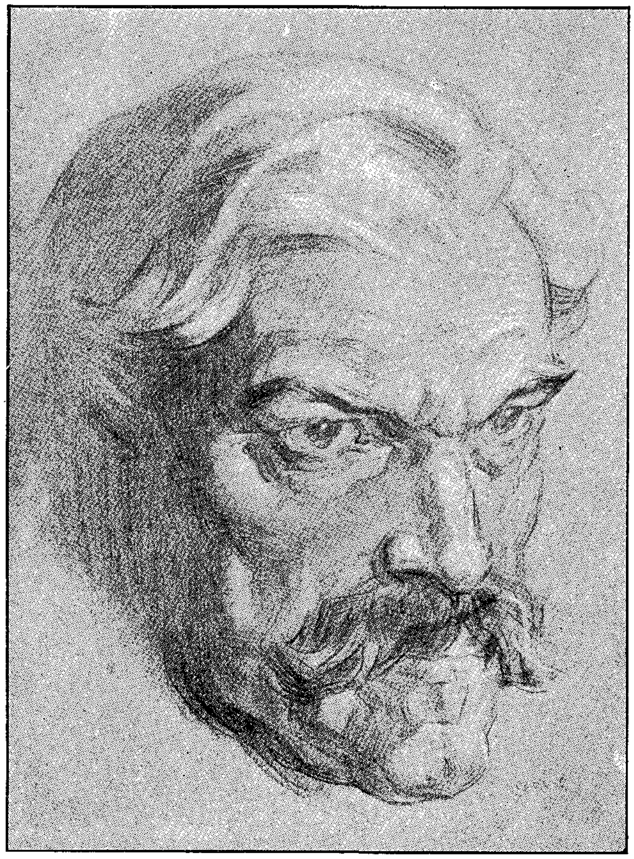


The Imperial 7-Passenger Sedan

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

HOW HISTORY USES THE WILD MEN

FIREBRANDS OF ALL NATIONS, trouble-breeders, agitators—the world's worst wild men, as they were then regarded—are pictured "then" and "now" by a writer who studied them when they congregated ominously at Copenhagen in 1910. And we learn with no small astonishment that among them were twelve future prime ministers! Naturally the name of Ramsay MacDonald pops into the mind. Yes, he was one of the wild and woolly crew whom this writer—Savel Zimand, in *The Survey Graphic*—exhibits to us at one particular dinner, where wild men knocked elbows with weak men, "knock-kneed doctrinaires, or harmless buffoons who wore sandals and lived on nuts and cheese." Many of them, we are reminded, were then comparatively obscure people. The press had hardly learned to spell their names. They were so little known that American newspapers of those days did not devote a single line to their proceedings. Even in their own lands their influence was small. Of one, for example, the story was told that he took a visiting friend to the public museum in his home city. When they passed the doorkeeper, this man bowed politely, Mr. Zimand tells us, and his friend asked:



Illustrations by courtesy of the *Survey Graphic* (New York)

RAMSAY MACDONALD—"A SWIFT, GRACEFUL FENCER IN MENTAL MOVEMENTS"

"Why so politely?"

"He is one of the subscribers to our paper," was the reply.

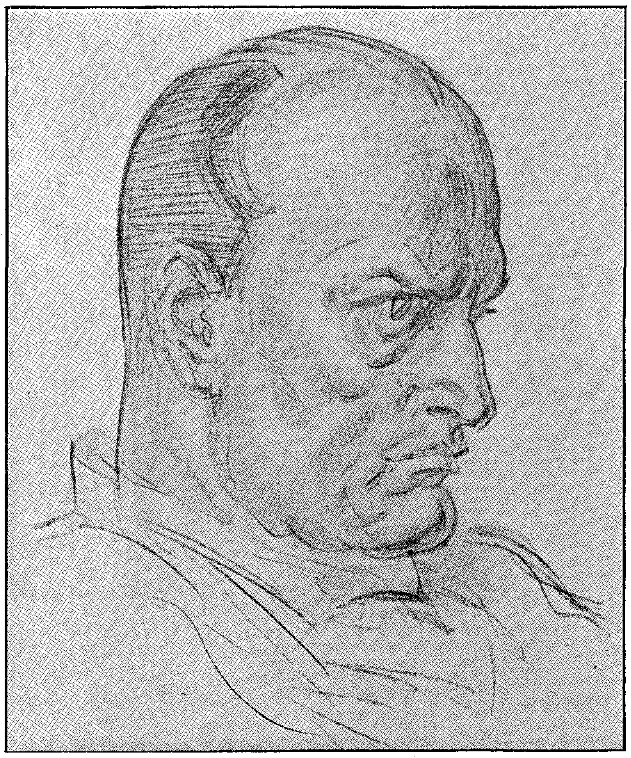
By and by they met a man collecting refuse on the streets. The rebel stopt and took his hat off to greet him.

"Why do you do that?" asked his friend again.

"That is the other subscriber," said the editor.

Joking apart, there was good reason why society in the early years of the century looked askance at these malcontents, and the writer acknowledges:

> In the eyes of the average person they were anything but normal citizens. They were people of the sort who kept their respective countries in turmoil. And, as we all know, citizens want peace. By word and action they had come in conflict with the laws of the lands and not a few of them had more than once "done time." They were firebrands, stamped upon, smoldering; the years saw them burst into flame.
>
> I remember that a short time before my arrival in Denmark, I was present at a soirée in Berlin. It was a distinguished group, and in the course of the talk I mentioned a name. The serenity of the party vanished in a torrent of invectives. They called this man—I was to meet him in Copenhagen—a monster, a blind fanatic; they misunderstood him and doubted him, and he misunderstood them. These good people did not dream that a few years later they would hail him as the savior of their country. But that is just what happened. In 1920 I was again in this same house in Berlin and I once more mentioned his name. The decade had raised him to the highest pinnacle of office. Now they called him their George Washington.
>
> But before I take up how these wild men of yesterday changed and how we changed with them, I shall try to tell you something of the way they impress me at that dinner in Copenhagen. As I look back from this distance, I see a group of men agape for a new order, eyes burning with a desire to recast this old world of ours, and I hear treasures of erudition on theories, reforms, social systems, panaceas and especially long, very long and ponderous revolutionary declarations. I look again upon an assemblage of thinkers, heroic tribunes of people, passionate fighters, men of great devotion.
>
> There at Copenhagen, the representative of France's rebels, the hero of a thousand platforms, lifted the thundering organ of his voice, now sweet, now like the roar of mountain cataracts. The wings of his imagination raised the short stocky Frenchman till he seemed to tower. His sentences came out like cartridges from a magazine. And after so many years those sounds of passionate love of humanity still ring in my ears. He was gotten out of the way on the eve of the Great War. Assassinated. A few months ago they laid him to rest with military and civil pomp in the Pantheon, where only great Frenchmen have a place.

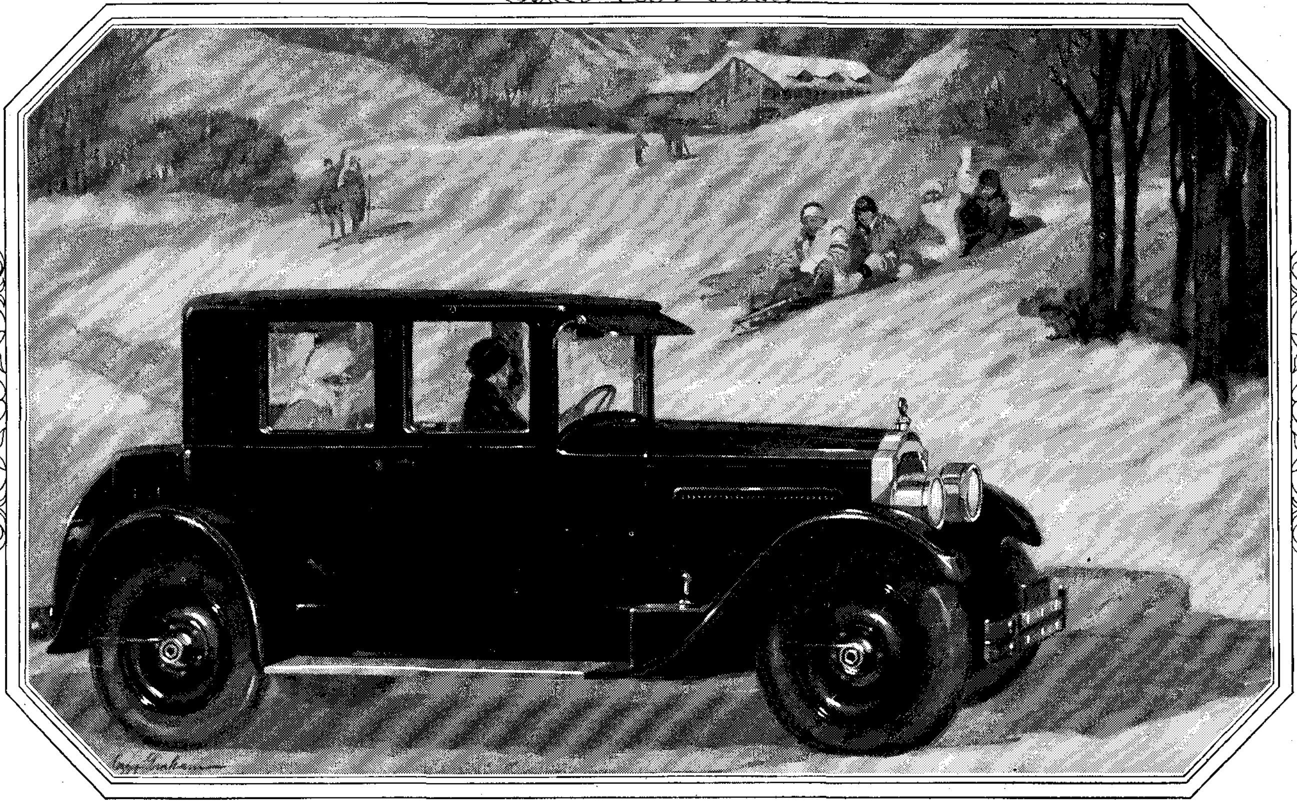


Cesare's drawings by courtesy of the New York *Times*

"MUSSOLINI—A FEW YEARS AGO AN ARCH-REVOLUTIONARY"

> This was Jean Jaurés.

(*Continued on page 41*)



The Packard Six five-passenger Club Sedan is illustrated—$2725 at Detroit

Serving or Selling?

IS YOUR motor car maker engaged in serving you or selling you—which?

Does he intrigue you with yearly models and rash promises or does he protect your investment?

To serve means a new car only every four or five years or more. To sell means a new car every year or two or even less.

Packard's business is to serve you well—knowing that those who serve best will never want for sales.

Evidently the public appreciates that Packard is serving, for more than twice as many Packard Six cars were bought in 1925 as in 1924.

The Packard Six with its beauty, comfort and distinction is not high in price—for example, the five-passenger sedan costs but $2585 at the factory.

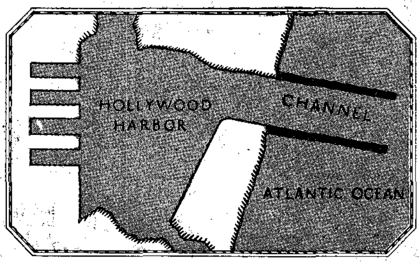
For those purchasers who desire, there is a liberal monthly payment plan.

PACKARD

Ask The Man Who Owns One

HOLLYWOO

BY-THE-SEA



NOTE—Construction work started last fall on the above plan for converting Lake Mabel into Hollywood Harbor. It is a gigantic task, requiring many more months of labor before the activity shown in the large picture is realized.

FLORIDA has long needed more fine deep-water harbors for the industrial development of her tremendous and varied resources. Hollywood By-the-Sea, situated about twenty miles north of Miami, is now constructing such a harbor.

Through this great new port, when completed, may flow the freight and passenger traffic of the seas, giving to industry and commerce a far wider opportunity in Florida. In addition there are other important improvements in transportation—the further development of Miami's harbor and the extension and double-tracking of railroads. To a land of perpetual summer, unsurpassed as a place to *live*, are now being added the balancing factors of enterprise and achievement.

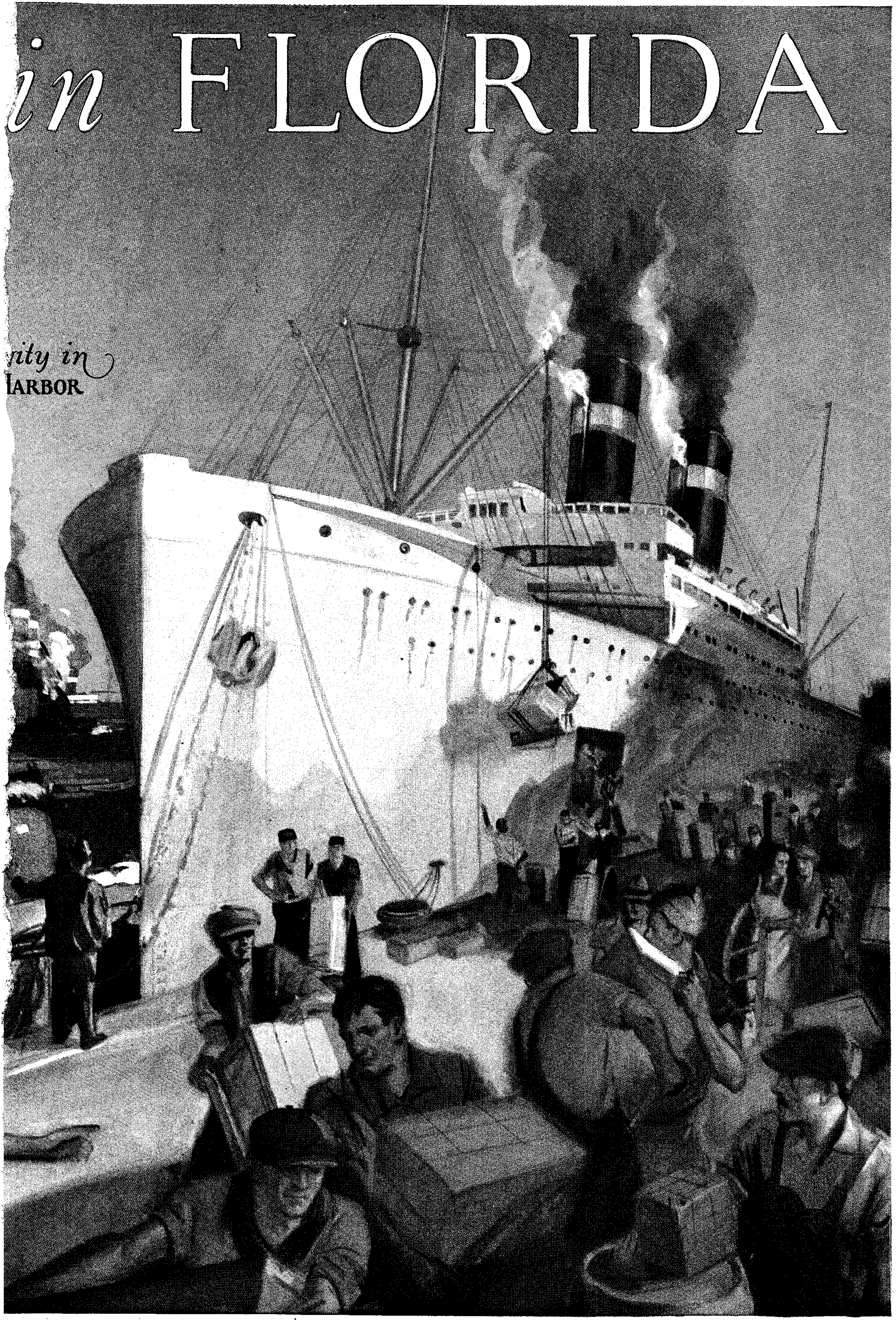
Hollywood harbor is being built at Lake Mabel, near Hollywood By-the-Sea. When completed, Hollywood Harbor will have a full 25-foot depth of water in channel, in turning basin, and at the docks. And, as work on Hollywood Harbor goes forward, Hollywood is occupied with the other affairs of a thriving, year-'round city. Homes, shops, business buildings are constantly being added to meet the needs of an increasing population.

Month after month—the year 'round—Hollywood is busy with its work—and its play. The ocean beach, bathing casino, the lakes, five hotels, clubs, golf course, and paved roads open the way to every form of pleasure and recreation. Visit Hollywood By-the-Sea, when you are in Florida.

HOLLYWOOD RESORT AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD
J. W. YOUNG, *President,* Hollywood *in* Florida

New $3,000,000 Hollywood Hotel on the Beach

On the Ocean · On the Dixie Highway · On the Florida East Coast Railroad


in FLORIDA
nity in
IARBOR

Burroughs

Why Burroughs Leads In Bookkeeping Machines

Investigating—inventing! Constantly working toward one ideal—to improve bookkeeping. Today Burroughs Automatic Bookkeeping Machines are not only standard in banks, but are also preferred by commercial houses everywhere for all kinds of ledger posting and stock record work.

Automatic daily balances on all accounts—one of many outstanding features of Burroughs machine methods—give the business man accurate daily control of every part of his business—a control rarely possible with pen-and-ink bookkeeping.

The Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan—the easiest complete bookkeeping method ever devised—has brought that same accurate control within reach of smaller concerns in every line of business.

These are some of the many reasons why Burroughs is the world's largest maker of automatic bookkeeping machines.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
6130 SECOND BOULEVARD DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Burro
JOHN DOE & CO.

ADDING · BOOKKEEPING · CALCULATING AND BILLING MACHINES

(*Continued from page 36*)

> There at Copenhagen the spokesman of a small band of British seed-bearers of a new world talked on the pursuit of happiness and of liberty. As he raised his head he displayed one of the handsomest faces of the English-speaking world, and he delivered his message in a voice of rare beauty which inspired the pilgrims' hearts as he enriched their minds. He was a swift, graceful fencer in mental movements and discoursed in the tradition of the great parliamentarians of a country rich in great parliamentarians. I asked a person sitting near me who the speaker was and I received the short reply, "He is an M.P. from Great Britain."
>
> This was Ramsay MacDonald.

There also, at Copenhagen, spoke another Scotsman with a face cast in tragic mold. "He seemed the most solitary figure of all these men," and we read further:

> There was force and indomitable will in him. To my mind, more than any other he resembled the Hebrew prophets. As a child laborer of eight, he had gone into the coal mines. He taught himself to write and read. At twenty-three, he came out of the mines with an idea. He would create a political party of workers to challenge the oppressors of labor. To-day his dream has come true. It was the dream of this mine boy which helped make Ramsay MacDonald premier of Britain.
>
> This was James Keir Hardie.
>
> There at Copenhagen a man from Sweden who had suffered prison stripes six times for his ideals talked of peace on earth, A mountain of a man he was, who walked triumphant. He stared with mild eyes. Was he thinking of his early youth when he went to school with the present King Gustav of Sweden and engaged in his early studies in astronomy, or did he brood over his subsequent struggles with the powers of darkness? In those days he was still striving for the stars; but later days revealed that he could learn to keep close to the earth. He started life as an aristocrat, ripened into a scholar, became an agitator and died a statesman. And to atone for all the sins committed against him, his native land rested on the day of his burial.
>
> This was Hjalmer Branting, prime minister-to-be of Sweden, a leader in founding the League of Nations.
>
> There at Copenhagen a former saddle-maker of Heidelberg discust in matter-of-fact, prosy way the inner turmoil of Germany. His address showed his identification with the way of life of the ordinary man—and with his dreams.
>
> "And who does that happen to be?" I asked the journalist near me.
>
> "He was formerly a little editor of a little paper," was the reply. "Now he is a member of the German Reichstag."
>
> But even then my informant little knew that this man who had served his apprenticeship and wandered about as a journeyman, was to become a decisive factor in the history of a new epoch. Little did he dream that this rebel of 1910 would hold his people to the path of peace, would break with his former partizans, would save his country from plunging into excesses of terrorism.
>
> This man was Friedrich Ebert, the first president of the German Republic.
>
> There at Copenhagen in 1910, a Belgian firebrand thundered against "capitalistic justice and war." A compelling personality who could speak well on many subjects, he advocated the declaration of a general strike in case of war. But as the world is in continual flux, he too changed and during the Great War he served as minister of intendance, back of the French lines, and was delegated by the King of the Belgians to represent his country in important missions to Allied nations and to the United States.
>
> This was Emile Vandervelde, to-day foreign minister of Belgium; signer of the treaty of Locarno.
>
> There at Copenhagen a spokesman from Holland with constructive mind untangled the coils of revolutionary proposals. Ten years later I was his guest in Amsterdam and he explained to me not revolution but how Holland is meeting its housing shortage. This was F. M. Vibaut, Lord Mayor of Amsterdam, who is responsible for an elaborate scheme by which the Government has provided building subsidies to associations and municipalities. To-day, Holland, with the help of this rebel, takes first place in housing legislation.
>
> There, too, at Copenhagen was the representative of the Danish fire-eaters, a man of character and capacity. To be sure, he was as yet without honor in his country. This was Theodore Stauning, the present prime minister of Denmark, who has addrest himself to the affairs of his country with so clear an understanding of the problems in hand, such readiness to compromise in order to achieve lasting good that he is being praised as the best premier the Danes have had in many years.
>
> There at Copenhagen two dogged fighters ranged side by side. One was a stout, short, lame woman. She looked like one of those people who are too busy to be human. But every one was under the spell of her logic, the force of her arguments. The other was a tall young man of dark olive complexion, with kind, friendly eyes. They were then and later stormy-petrels among the German rebels and as such they were both killed in the communist uprisings in 1919. But before their deaths, the whole world had heralded them as two great Germans with eyes and mind unclouded, with a courage surpassing the courage of the rest of us, who said boldly and with persistency what their minds and eyes told them. Throughout the war they had not flinched in their stand against the military machine.

The one, we are told, was Rosa Luxemburg and the other Karl Liebknecht, and they were to lead the revolt for the overthrow of the German monarchy. Two famous names come next in the roll-call:

> There at Copenhagen two obscure Russian outlaws pondered over huge resolutions. They were the extremists of this extreme assemblage. Heaven alone knew what was to become of these two men and the secret was altogether hidden from us.
>
> One was a man of medium height, thick-set of body tho not stout, big hands, fighting jaw and beaming eyes. The face suggested a powerful mind and a well disciplined personality. He seemed to possess the intelligence, the shrewdness, the power of endurance and the savage health of the farmer. He talked like a doctrinaire. When I saw him next in 1922 he was ruling over a great nation. I heard him speak in the ancient Kremlin of Russia. He had come into power and he, too, had changed. A few years of executive responsibility had tempered even this extremist.
>
> This was Lenin of Russia.
>
> The other Russian was taller with a thoughtful forehead and persuasive lips. He was seated near me and at intervals he made notes of the discussions. He was writing for a Russian daily. In 1922 I saw this journalist again. This time it was in Moscow. From a large grandstand, I was viewing the garrison parading on the Red Square before the Kremlin Wall. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, armed communist battalions, young guards, factory workers, marched for nearly five hours before my eyes. The military bands were playing and the crowds were cheering the war lord of Russia. He stood there, the journalist I had met at Copenhagen, cheered and acclaimed like a Napoleon.
>
> This was Trotzky.
>
> There were many others at that dinner in Copenhagen. A few were to take high rank—Albert Thomas, for example, who became France's able minister of munitions during the Great War, and Philipp Scheidemann, first premier of the German Republic; two later premiers of that republic and many another present day minister.

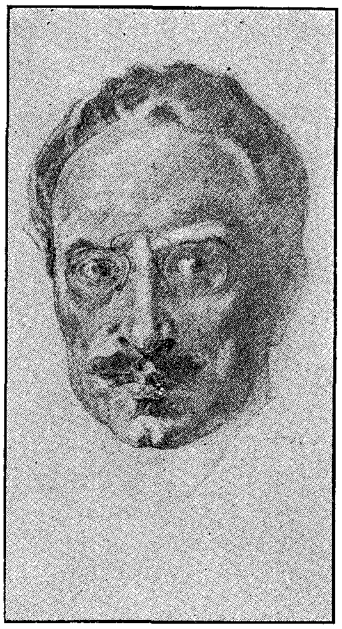
At this point the writer propounds the question, what brought these personalities into the ranks of the radicals, and why, brilliant and powerful as they showed themselves to be, did they not rise before 1914 to posts of power and honor in their countries? Concerning which he confesses to a feeling that he has one clue to the mystery, and:

> Not long ago I found support for my feeling on the part of a friend widely experienced in international affairs. He maintained that with few exceptions every important statesman of Europe to-day has been at one time or another a rebel; and in proof he enumerated one after another and traced their course in early manhood. Every healthy youth is likely to feel rebellion in his blood once in his lifetime or be ashamed forever before his own spirit. Especially is this true with gifted people. There are those who are rebellious because they are fired by ideas and wish to be of service to their fellows. They are so made that they often make things very uncomfortable for others and are, therefore, detested by the easy-going. They may remain all their lives in a state of rebellion, or if their cause wins, they may find themselves charged with responsibility to put their ideas into fruition. We will come back to them at that point.
>
> Others are merely radical by temperament and may be stirred less by ideals than by hates against something or somebody. When these once get to the top they may forget their high cause and may become chief of oppressors, or reveal themselves as reactionaries. So we have youthful insurgency falling into two companies, rebels by conviction, radicals by temperament; dividing at the sign-post of personal success.

Here he reverts to the case of Lloyd George, and remarks:

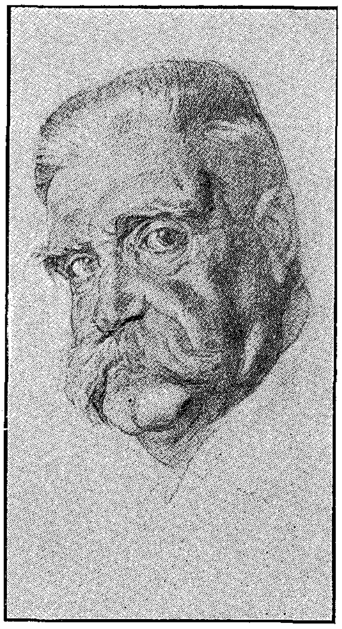
> It is now a far cry to the days in 1901, when the nervous little "wizard of Wales and blizzard of Britain" was arousing a counterblast of opposition by his militant pacifism during the Boer War; not so far a cry to the days in 1918 when he

rode to office to the tune of "Hang the Kaiser." It is a far cry to his declaration that the House of Lords should be thrown on the scrap-heap; not so far a cry to his days of power when he battened down the liberal elements in his country.



KARL LIEBKNECHT

Who led the revolt for the overthrow of the German monarchy.

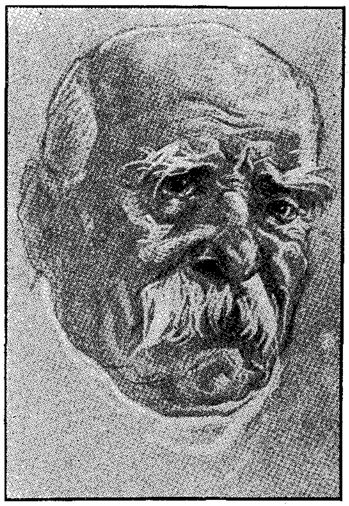


HJALMAR BRANTING

Late Premier of Sweden and a pillar of the League of Nations.

Most of us know the main outlines of Mussolini's dictatorship; we are less familiar with the road he took before he came to the forks. Benito Mussolini was literally born a socialist. His father, a blacksmith, was a convinced party member. When Mussolini first ran for Parliament and lost, he smashed the ballot-box. To keep out of prison he fled to Switzerland. There, too, making himself obnoxious to the authorities, he was banished. Six years ago Mussolini and his few adherents were pledged to a republic, the disendowment of the Church, proportional representation and a single chamber government. To-day Mussolini is the avowed pillar of the monarchy. Instead of disendowing the Church, he has made the teaching of religion compulsory in the schools and given the Church the control of it. In place of proportional representation he has abolished majority rule and swept away local self-government.

The modern history of France furnishes us a long and distinguished list of examples of radicals who have become buttresses of the established order and its institutions. In the last twenty years, practically all prime ministers of France have been former socialists.

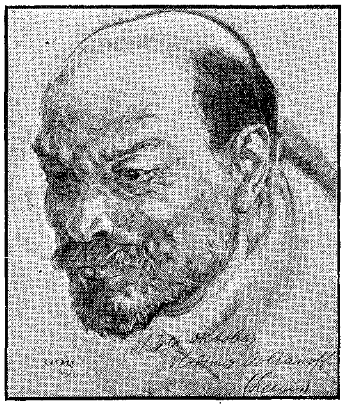


"THE TIGER" OF FRANCE

Nobody could be wilder than Clemenceau was in his day.

Perhaps it is absurd to seek a single clue which might explain why men so various as Lloyd George, Mussolini and Briand abandoned their earlier espousals and have become bulwarks of the scheme of things they challenged. Yet may it not be that the revolt of their adolescence—at least of some of them—was a result of their unsatisfied emotions, of resentments and the desire for some kind of adventure? Later on, other fields presented more excitement, and in each new field of action they took along with them their violent dispositions.

When the war came to an end, the world was faced with a new challenge to civilization. From the Rhine east the old schemes of dynastic control were shattered. Abroad, the masses saw adventurers rise to power and influence. At home they heard of graft, profiteering, inefficiency and mismanagement of government business. They believed they had something coming to them as a result of their struggles. The demobilized armies returned from the trench lines where they had learned to take life lightly and use force at will. There were months at a time when the fires which Lenin and Trotzky had fanned into blaze in Russia while the war was on were thought to threaten a dozen capitals. The neutrals as well as the warring countries were affected; and all were caught in the pincers of economic and social adjustment.



Cesare's drawings, by courtesy of the New York *Times*

LENIN: FROM LIFE

The masses had, perhaps, no concrete idea of what they wanted. But they demanded leaders at the head of the Governments with more understanding for the common welfare. The world was ready for something new to try. The magnificent dreamers of 1910 offered something new. Some had proved that they could turn into actuality the work assigned to them during the war. Others, like MacDonald, had proved their stedfastness in the time of stress and were quick to challenge the overhang of war controls and the disillusionments of peace. Why not entrust these men now with higher responsibilities?

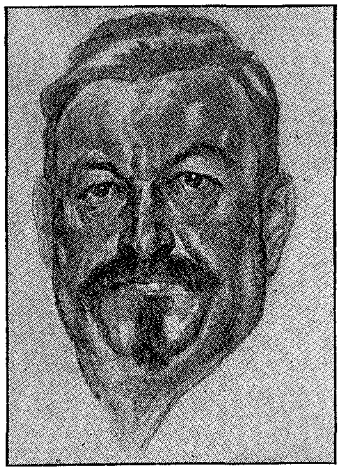
So one after the other they rose: Branting in Sweden, Ebert in Germany, Stauning in Denmark, MacDonald in England, and with them, others of their kind. Many people were afraid of what these new rulers might do. But after a short time in office the radical premiers and ministers of state learned that little can be accomplished without reckoning with realities.

Once in power, they did not abandon their dreams for the sake of intransigeance as had Mussolini; nor abandon political democracy for the sake of their dreams, as had Lenin, whose type is the exception to prove my rule. They approached difficult problems of the day in a realistic manner.

The youth who comes of his radicalism sheerly by temperament may end up in what we in America would call a boss or a standpatter. The other kind, once they acquire power—if I may draw my conclusion from the group assembled in 1910 at that meeting in Copenhagen—the kind who come of their rebellion by conviction, turn into conservative radicals. At least, those brought up under the liberal tradition of Western Europe, work along the lines of constitutional development. Such is my clue as to the wild men of yesterday.

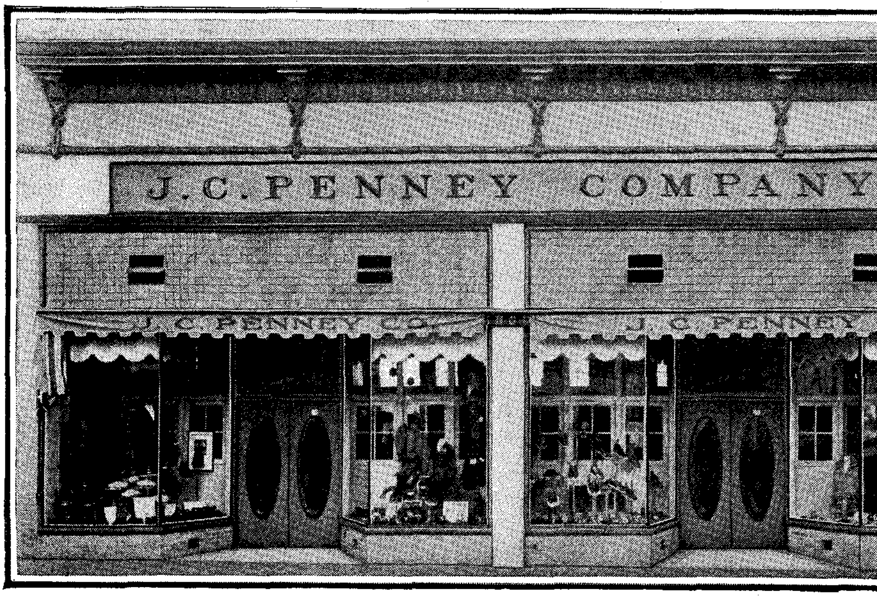
To go back to our Copenhagen rebels, taken as a whole they struck me as hard-grounded in their convictions. But like most people without practical experience they had a cocksureness about the validity of their ideas. There were exceptions, but questioned about their aims of principles or theories, most of them would pour out a flood of gibes, or treasures of learning, or billions of figures and facts on foot and facts on horseback, or frenzied diatribes which dazzled and bewildered the listener. They were like the man about whom Oliver Wendell Holmes said that he led facts about with him like bulldogs and let them loose upon you at the least provocation.

Many of them talked about people as if all nations from Moscow to New York were brought up under the same conditions. They thought in terms of abstract theories about new ways for saving the world.



THE SADDLE-MAKER

Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the German Republic.



Left: *One of the 676 department stores in the well-known J. C. Penney Co. chain which serves over one-fourth of the people of the United States.* All *the Penney stores are safeguarded against fire by* Foamite *equipment.*

Below: *Air-tight "blanket" of Firefoam instantly smothering a fire. No soaking or dripping!*

Now safe against the worst risk in business!

How 676 stores in this famous chain are equipped to kill any kind of fire .. *instantly* .. *without damage!*

THE J. C. Penney Company—whose department stores did a business in 1925 of more than $90,000,000 — has learned these things about fire:

First—unless a fire is controlled at the very start, heavy losses occur through business interruption. *Losses that insurance alone cannot repay.*

Second — fire extinguishers are not all alike. Damage caused by water or liquid chemicals is frequently worse than fire damage.

And so—after testing all types of "first-aid" devices, the Penney Company standardized on the sure, non-damaging protection of *Foamite* equipment.

How Foamite *equipment kills fire—instantly—with no liquid damage*

Two chemical solutions are automatically brought together to generate millions of tough, fire-smothering bubbles (Firefoam) which cling to any surface, resist great heat and drafts, put out any fire and *keep it out.*

Even fiercely blazing oil—gasoline—chemicals—are quickly controlled this way. Fires of ordinary combustibles are killed instantly.

After the fire is out, Firefoam dries and may be brushed or washed away. None of the soaking and dripping of water or liquid chemicals!

EVERY type of building—every kind of fire hazard—can have security with *Foamite* equipment. Our free booklet, "Correct Protection Against Fire," explains the application of this method, and is a guide to the proper use of all fire-fighting appliances.

Foamite-Childs offers a complete fire protection service—inspection, installation and maintenance—including *all* types of standard fire-fighting appliances, supplied *only* through our direct factory representatives in the leading cities.

May we *demonstrate* the kind of protection you need?

Foamite
FOR FIRE

The Foamite *2½-gallon Hand Extinguisher, one of several forms of* Foamite *Protection.*

Firefoam not only extinguishes fire, but "insulates" against re-ignition.

FOAMITE-CHILDS CORPORATION
Fire Protection Engineers and Manufacturers
985 Turner Street, Utica, N. Y.
Foamite-Childs of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Foamite-Childs Protection
Against Fire

CORRECT PROTECTION against FIRE

Foamite-Childs Corporation
985 Turner Street, Utica, N. Y.

Please send free booklet. I am interested in protecting the fire risks checked below:

☐ Store
☐ General Factory
☐ Oil, Paint, Chemicals
☐ Home
☐ Hospital
☐ School
☐ Motor Car
☐ Garage or Filling Station

Name..

Street..

City................................State.........

Copyright, Foamite-Childs Corporation, 1926

WHEN ROCKEFELLER GAVE CARNEGIE A PAPER VEST

ONE DECIDED POINT OF CONTRAST between the elder John D. Rockefeller and his one-time rival in philanthropy, the late Andrew Carnegie, is emphasized in an anecdote of an encounter between the two men at the height of the period when both were engaged in "cutting coupons and giving the proceeds away." Notwithstanding his Scottish birth, we are given to understand that Mr. Carnegie looked somewhat askance at the Oil King's devotion to the virtue of thrift. He had occasion to call on Mr. Rockefeller one day, "to discuss some matters of welfare." The Ironmaster was accompanied, relates Don C. Seitz, by "a distinguished member of the Authors' Club, who had held several high places in his country's service at home and abroad." Writing in *McNaught's Monthly*, Mr. Seitz explains that Mr. Carnegie "did not seek the society of plutocrats, much preferring that of men of brains," and continues:

> He admitted to his companion that Rockefeller could beat him at golf, a sore point with a Scotchman. They arrived at Pocantico Hills about lunch time, and both were hungry. The author and diplomat exprest the hope that they would get something to eat. "Well, we will not," replied the laird. "The old fellow won't ask us to lunch. He'll give us instead some one of the latest small things that have struck his fancy."
>
> This turned out to be a true prophecy. When the brief business was concluded the magnate remarked: "Excuse me a moment. I want to get each of you a very nice thing I have recently discovered."
>
> "What did I tell you?" observed Mr. Carnegie as J. D. disappeared. The host soon returned bearing a bundle of paper vests, each worth twenty-five cents retail. Two of these he gave to the ex-diplomat (one for his wife), and one to Mr. Carnegie, with the remark: "Now, gentlemen, here is something you will like. I find it of the greatest comfort when playing golf. Keeps the wind out and is light and warm."
>
> The pair departed, otherwise unrefreshed.

In a different vein is a story of an unexpected visit paid by King Edward VII, of pious memory, to Skibo Castle, Mr. Carnegie's Scottish stronghold. The laird happened to be absent, and Mrs. Carnegie, "somewhat flustered" by the royal invasion, was at a loss to know how to greet His Majesty, who had motored over from Balmoral. Here Mr. Seitz, who had the anecdote from Sir Thomas Lipton, explains that Skibo Castle contained a fine pipe organ, "operated by a skilled Italian," and we are told that "a hurried search for the organist discovered him in the swimming-pool." Whereupon:

> He was ordered to the organ loft and there to produce "God Save the King." Wet as he was, he essayed the task. The water dripped from his bathing suit and ran in a trickle down the stairs; the incidental chill set his teeth to chattering. Sir Thomas says he played the anthem with a "trim-mo-lo." Afterward Lipton told His Majesty the story, at which he was much amused. He had noticed the confusion caused by his unexpected arrival and had thought the demand on God to save the King seemed somewhat agitated.

Concerning that same swimming-pool, in the grounds of the castle, we are told that arriving guests "were at times taken a bit aback to find their host afloat, so to speak." Company was often kept standing on the bank, while the laird drifted on his back and conversed amiably. "It was something like being entertained by a tame seal." But, wet or dry, we are assured that the Ironmaster "had a love for letters and a kinship for authors." Says Mr. Seitz:

> He even went so far as to issue books with his name on the title-page. For a third of his life he was a member of the Authors' Club, which he hived in the Carnegie Building at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street in 1895. Here it still abides and holds the laird in loving memory for good reasons.
>
> In the year named, the club was without a real home. It had been founded on October 21, 1882, by Richard Watson Gilder, Brander Matthews, Charles DeKay, Noah Brooks, Edward Eggleston, Laurence Hutton and Edmund Clarence Stedman, in the charming little house occupied by Mr. Gilder, which still stands in the backyard of the Union Square Savings Bank. The club met in the Union Square Hotel, and later, in a private house on Twenty-sixth Street, whence it was evicted by a changing ownership. This led to an amusing incident. Will Cary, "fixer" for the Century Company, undertook the task of finding new quarters. By "fixer," I mean he went about smoothing out troubles resulting from snubs administered to advertisers and authors by the satraps of that then haughty establishment. Altho such work took up much of his time, this gracious spirit tackled his new task at once and soon reported success. He had found a fine place just across the street—a suite, large and well-lighted, with a good-looking and agreeable landlady. All seemed well. The house committee called to verify the good tidings. Everything was as Will had reported. The bi-monthly Thursday evening meetings were arranged for on satisfactory terms, the hostess agreeing to provide refreshments at reasonable rates. But here the deal fell through. They had overlooked one thing, the hostess remarked. Would they bring their own ladies, she asked, or should she provide them!
>
> Following this *faux pas*, Mr. Carnegie came to the rescue. He had erected Carnegie Hall as a music center, and he liked literary trimmings. Some word reached him from the club, of which he had just become a member, that a home was needed. He offered ample space on the ninth floor. The lease would be made out by the Music Hall Association, and he or his heirs or assigns would pay the rent so long as the club cared to remain. This was faithfully done for thirty years, or until the building was sold in June, 1925. Then the Carnegie estate canceled the agreement, voluntarily paying a sum sufficient to provide the club with a new home. Mr. Carnegie also established a fund of $250,000, to be administered by the club for the relief of authors who might be in need. Tho liberally drawn upon, it has grown in size.

Being a busy man, Mr. Carnegie inspired more than he wrote. "The actual writer of his volumes was the late John D. Champlin, an accomplished literary workman," of whom we are told:

> Mr. Champlin acquired the knack of catching Carnegie's thoughts and putting them into form. He was an intelligent collaborator who did most of the work. The individuality of the titular author, however, was never lost. Mr. Carnegie was a master of piquant phrases as well as of iron. "The Gospel of Wealth" contained many of these, the misquotation of one of which deeply annoyed him. Strive as he would, he never overtook the error, to wit, that "to die rich is to die disgraced." This was not at all what he had said, and to secure wide correction, he sent me, at *The World* office, several pages excised from the work, underlined to indicate his exact words. With them was this note on the title: "*The World:* Please note Page 17. With regards, Andrew Carnegie," done in his own hand in lead pencil. The correct version read:
>
> "Men may die without incurring the pity of their fellows, still sharers in great business enterprises from which their capital can not be or has not been withdrawn, and which is left chiefly at death to public uses. Yet the day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away, 'unwept, unhonored and unsung' no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he can not take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies thus dies disgraced.'"
>
> While not a frequent attendant at the club, Mr. Carnegie liked its dinners, and when present at one before the drab days came, was sure to light it up with obvious enjoyment. Tho temperate in the use of usquebaugh, he was a judge of its quality and a little went a great way in toning up his system.
>
> Henry Holt, in his "Garrulities of an Octogenarian Editor," lingers lovingly over a barrel of specially distilled whisky, procured for him from James Dewar at Mr. Carnegie's instance. It was set aside for the elect by the distiller. Which reminds me of a tale told at Harper & Brothers about James McArthur, who was engaged in trying to get Carnegie to write a book for the firm. He was much refreshed by a glass or two of this choice liquid and express deep appreciation of its virtues. "You like it?" asked the host. "Very much indeed," replied the visitor. "Verra well," answered the laird, "it will give me great pleasure"—his guest hung on the words—"to send you the address of the dealer in Edinboro' who supplies me."
>
> When Mr. Carnegie was in Scotland, visiting authors were always welcome at his Skibo Castle, where they were sumptuously entertained. Each day they were awakened at dawn by a bagpiper who paraded around the walls skirling his abhorrent instrument. Mr. Carnegie was fond of its droning sound—something that incites other folks to thoughts of murder.

Apart from his warm friendship for Mark Twain, the Laird

"These Eveready Batteries are the correct size for your set. With average use they will last you a year or longer"

"You have been one of the many who use 'B' batteries that are too small in capacity for their receivers. That is not economical. It makes you buy 'B' batteries twice as often as necessary. Fit the right size Evereadys to your set and add a 'C' battery,* if you haven't one, and you'll get the maximum of service at the minimum of cost."

The life of your Eveready "B" Battery depends on its capacity in relation to your set and how much you listen in. We know, through a careful investigation, that the average year-round use of a set is two hours a day. Taking that average we have proved over and over that on sets of one to three tubes the No. 772 Eveready "B" Battery used with a "C" battery will last a year or longer. On sets of four and five tubes, the larger Heavy Duty Eveready Batteries used with a "C" battery will last eight months or more.

Here is the secret of "B" battery satisfaction and economy:

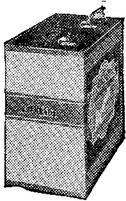
With sets of from 1 to 3 tubes, use Eveready No. 772.

With sets of 4 or more tubes, use either of the Heavy Duty Batteries, No. 770, or the even longer-lived Eveready Layerbilt No. 486.

We have prepared for your individual use a new booklet, "Choosing and Using the Right Radio Batteries," which we will be glad to send you upon request. This booklet also tells about the proper battery equipment for use with the new power tubes.

Manufactured and guaranteed by

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC.
New York San Francisco
Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited
Toronto, Ontario



Left—*Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486, 45 volts, for maximum economy on four, five or more tubes.*

Right—*Eveready Dry Cell Radio "A" Battery, 1½ volts. The battery built especially for dry cell tubes.*

EVEREADY
RADIO

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
–they last longer

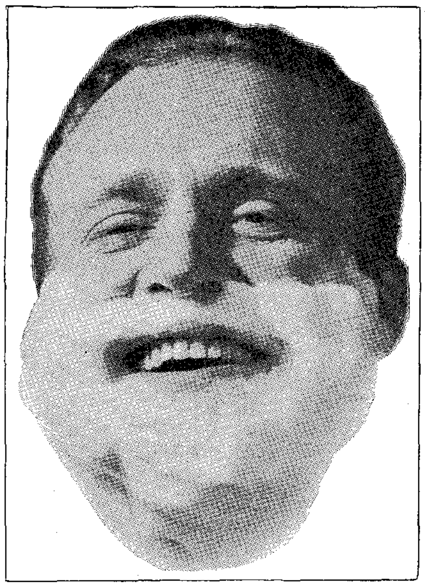
EVEREADY HOUR
EVERY TUESDAY AT 9 P. M.
Eastern Standard Time

For real radio enjoyment tune in the "Eveready Group." Broadcast through stations—

WEAF–*New York*
WJAR–*Providence*
WEEI–*Boston*
WTAG–*Worcester*
WCCO–*Minneapolis, St. Paul*
WFI–*Philadelphia*
WGR–*Buffalo*
WCAE–*Pittsburgh*
WGN–*Chicago*
WSAI–*Cincinnati*
WWJ–*Detroit*
WOC–*Davenport*
KSD–*St. Louis*
WEAR–*Cleveland*

---

*Note: In addition to the increased life which an Eveready "C" Battery gives to your "B" batteries, it will add a quality of reception unobtainable without it.



It piles up THICK —it *stays* piled up!

MEN want bulk in lather. They change shaving creams to find it. They find it in Williams Shaving Cream.

Test it for yourself, free, send for our trial tube. Enough for a week's better shaves.

Before you've used it three times, you'll know these four important things about shaving:

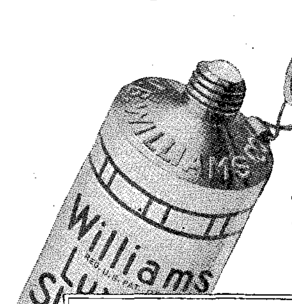
—Williams piles up full, sturdy lather quickly. Furthermore, Williams lather *stays* piled up.

—It stays wet—to the end of the shave.

—First it strips the oil-jacket from each hair. Then its abundant moisture saturates the beard—soaks it soft—so that the razor just *glides* through! It leaves your skin glove-smooth.

Let us send you a trial tube, free. Send the coupon below, or a postcard, today.

A real tip:—The double-size tube of Williams costs 50c and holds twice as much as the regular 35c size.



The tube with the unlosable Hinge Cap.

The J. B. Williams Company,
Dept. 21-B, Glastonbury Conn.

If you live in Canada, address the J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Ltd., St. Patrick Street, Montreal.

Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream (Trial Size has no Hinge Cap.)

Lit. Digest Jan 16

***Aqua Velva* is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving preparation. 150-drop test bottle free. Write Dept. 21-B.**

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of Skibo gave many proofs of his regard for authors. As we read:

> Mr. Carnegie liked Irving Bacheller, James Howard Bridge, Rossiter Johnson, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and many more of higher and lesser note. English men of letters were also deep in his regard. It may be recalled that he endowed John Morley.

A MURDERER WHO COULDN'T SAY "NOT GUILTY"

ONE of the ingenious fictions that legal minds have woven into a special moral code around the complexities of judicial procedure is this—that it is not a lie to plead "not guilty," even tho the pleader be as guilty as Cain. But does that hold good in the depths of the human soul? The question is raised, and answered in the negative, by an English writer of some note, apropos of a moving incident at the Manchester assizes. The writer is the still anonymous "Gentleman with a Duster," who made his first appearance under that psuedonym with his "Mirrors of Downing Street." His impressive narrative of a murderer whose soul would not permit him to take refuge in this orthodox legal sophistry is printed in *John Bull.* It begins with a sketch of a man entering the prisoner's dock, and continues:

> He was twenty-nine years of age and married. The girl he had stabbed to death, "apparently through jealousy," was twenty-three.
>
> Asked if he was guilty or not guilty, the young man answered, "clearly and decisively," that he was guilty. His Majesty's judge asked him if he had considered the course that he was taking. Steady and unmoved, the young man replied that he had considered it.
>
> The judge said: "You know that by pleading guilty the sentence which the law must pass upon you is in no way affected?" The prisoner answered, "I realize that." Then the judge said, "You have been offered counsel and have refused?" "Yes, I have refused it," answered the prisoner.
>
> The clerk of assize asked the young man if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. The prisoner replied, "Nothing."
>
> Then the judge passed sentence of death, and the guilty murderer, who listened to those dreadful words without a tremor, waved farewell to a friend in court and disappeared from the public view. This drama lasted exactly four minutes.
>
> Was there anything behind it? Why did the prisoner take so unusual a course as pleading guilty? How was it that he did not either protest his innocence, with the righteous indignation of so many other murderers, or argue that the wickedness of his victim had driven him mad?
>
> The answer is given in a footnote to the report of this four minutes' trial: "He was recently confirmed by the Bishop of Manchester in Strangeways Prison."
>
> Here is a matter worth thinking about. A man who has murdered a girl comes under the influence of religion. One effect of that influence is to make it impossible for him to lie. Lawyers might explain to him that a plea of "Not guilty" is not a lie, and that such a plea is necessary to a fair trial.
>
> But the man has ceased to juggle with conscience; he is face to face with a terrific reality; he is going to die; he is going to pass out of the visible world into an invisible world. That passage he will not make with a lie on his lips.

And here the "Gentleman with a Duster" remarks that he knows Dr. William Temple, the Bishop of Manchester, and can imagine the effect he would produce on this young man's mind. For, as he tells us:

> He is one of the ablest scholars in the Church, a deep-thinking and a courageous man, animated by the single desire to make religion a reality in the blundering life of an unhappy world.
>
> To him religion is not a form. Nor is it a mere theory. It is the greatest imaginable thing in human existence, because it unites the soul of the creature to its Creator, and gives life a meaning and a consecration. He is trying to make religion a fact in our politics.
>
> Imagine, then, a murderer in communion with such a man as this, a man who is not only a profound thinker, but a loving and compassionate man, inspired by noble and unselfish ideals. How trivial everything would become except the soul and its mystery. How real to him would become that strange self-communing thing within us which we call conscience.
>
> Perhaps, in the loneliness of his cell, he had been haunted by the terror-stricken eyes of his victim as he stabbed her to death, or tortured by the heart-breaking misery he had brought upon his young wife. Awful must it be for any guilty man who stands only a little above brute-level to be alone with his thoughts.
>
> But some one comes to this young murderer in his prison cell, speaks to him of God, and makes eternity real to him; and the haunting goes, a quiet valor takes possession of him, and no longer can he tell a lie.
>
> Let us not look any further into his soul, nor waste words arguing about the forgiveness of terrible sin. Better for us to consider whether the law's time-honored encouragement to lie is not a bad influence in our life, and a very serious hindrance to true progress.
>
> There is, of course, a justification for encouraging a guilty man to say that he is not guilty. Lawyers can prove to you that it is necessary to the course of justice. It is a thing which has been done and accepted for hundreds of years.
>
> No man is guilty, they say, until the law pronounces him to be guilty. He has the right to say that he is not guilty, even if he has been taken redhanded in his crime. Only by such a plea can he secure a fair trial.

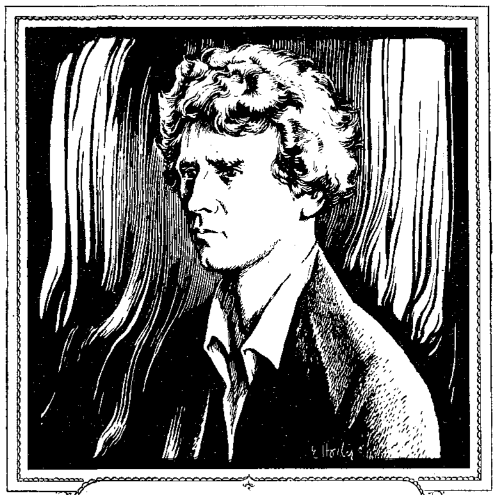
All this, if you believe in morals, is a quibble, says the writer, and, if you believe in God, it is something worse, for:

> I am convinced for myself that the spirit which tolerates such lying, and justifies it with logic, is a corrupting spirit. As I see the world, the absolute foundation of all morals is truth, and to play fast and loose with this foundational virtue is to rot and shake the entire fabric of social life.
>
> I believe that we are becoming slack in all the virtues just because we minimize the demand which conscience makes of us

Old STEINWAY HALL

For half a century, old Steinway Hall was one of the musical centers of New York. Hundreds of celebrities in the world of music have been welcomed at old Steinway Hall, both as artists and as friends of the Steinway family.

For modest homes, for limited incomes



PERCY GRAINGER
uses the Steinway exclusively

THE great majority of Steinway pianos are bought by people in moderate circumstances. They consider the family budget. They follow the principle of true economy. They make their investment in the skill, knowledge and integrity of four generations of the Steinway family. In return they receive, decade after decade, infinitely more than the purchase price. For the best is always the most satisfactory in the end, always the assurance of the greatest permanent advantage to the buyer.

Wealthy amateurs, the great pianists, and the most celebrated figures in the world of music buy the Steinway for other reasons than economy. But no matter for what reason it is purchased, it returns a lifetime of satisfaction. The owner of a Steinway never regrets its purchase; never wants, and need never buy, another piano.

Beauty of form and finish, a marvelous singing tone, a sure response to the hand and spirit, astonishing durability—these are common to *all* Steinway pianos. They endear the great concert grand to such pianists as Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Hofmann, and hundreds of other notable musicians. And these same distinguished qualities are present in the model that graces the small apartments of the unknown, but no less enthusiastic, lovers of music.

Some one of the many Steinway models will fit the acoustic conditions of your home and the limitations of your income. Each is a true Steinway, conforming to all the Steinway principles and methods. Each has been personally inspected by a member of the Steinway family. Each is sold at the lowest possible price and on the most convenient terms.

And when you hear the rich, blossoming measures of Brahms on a Steinway . . . when you hear its golden tone give lovely, gracious contours to a Schumann toccata . . . when you hear the crystal treble singing the dim and gentle rhythms of Debussy's "Gardens in the Rain" . . . when you sense the deep, slow beauty of the bass in the "Appasionata" . . .

Then you realize that new vistas in music are opening before you, and that an infinity of new pleasures lies just beneath your hands.

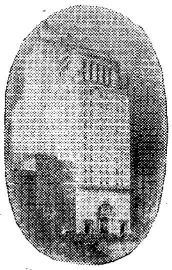
◆

There is a Steinway dealer in your community or near you through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a small cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. *Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

Prices: $875 *and up*
Plus transportation

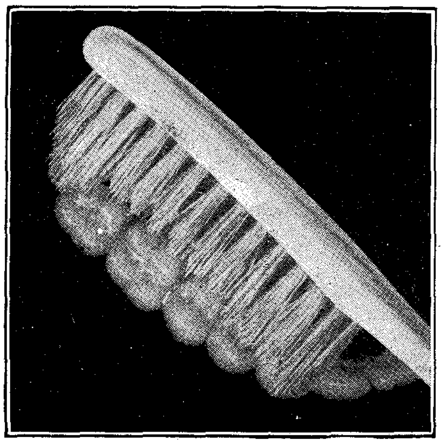
STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL
109 W. 57th Street, New York

STEINWAY *THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS*



New STEINWAY HALL
109 W. 57th St., New York

New Steinway Hall is one of the handsomest buildings on a street noted for finely designed business structures. As a center of music, it will extend the Steinway tradition to the new generations of music lovers.



Note how the Pro-phy-lac-tic gets behind the rear molars and fits the inside contour of the teeth. It hugs the curves of each tooth and penetrates deeply into the crevices between.

Could your back teeth stand a smile?

Give all your teeth a square deal. This brush does it

NO tooth can sidestep this scientific brush. The way it is built is a guarantee that it will *reach every tooth.*

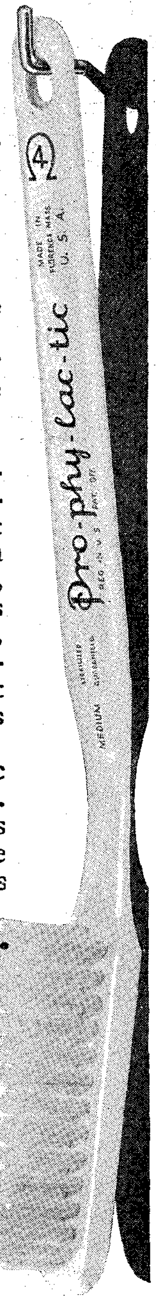
First there is the curved bristle surface. It curves the way your jaw curves. Next there is the big, cone-shaped end tuft.

This makes those remote rear molars as accessible as your front teeth. And then you have a curved handle, curved so that it goes toward your teeth, making the Pro-phy-lac-tic one of the most comfortable brushes to use.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic gets *in between teeth.* The saw-tooth bristles pry into every crevice and dislodge particles which otherwise might hide away and cause trouble.

Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Also made in three different bristle textures—hard, medium, and soft.

© 1926, P. B. Co.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The spirit of lying creeps into our commercial life, into our political life, into our domestic life, into each man's individual soul. We say one thing and mean another. We begin to think that life is an opportunity, not to help each other, but to trick each other.

He who can outwit a rival, he who can get the better of another, he is the clever fellow, the man with brains, the man who deserves to get on in this jolly old world. What an end to evolution!

The monster Patrick Mahon, standing up in court and lying himself black in the face, is no scandal to us, shocking us to our very souls, but a queer and interesting study in psychology.

The men who swear on oath in the Divorce Court that they have not committed adultery are men of chivalry defending a woman's "honor." To own up, that is absurd. Lie like a trooper, and go on lying till the game is up—that's the way of common sense. But is it the way of evolution?

The Eternal God is not mocked, neither can human nature flourish on falsity. A lie of any kind in the soul must, obviously, be fatal to goodness, and, therefore, fatal to strength and progress.

Wise shall we be to cultivate in ourselves such a sense of the tremendous reality of God and our own souls that truth shall become the foundation of our entire life.

DOLLING UP NIAGARA FALLS WITH TUTTI-FRUTTI LIGHTS

A FINE question of esthetics has arisen over the nightly illumination of Niagara Falls with colored slides. Altho the local authorities acclaim it a triumphant achievement, and the spectacle undeniably draws crowds, a malcontent arises here and there to complain at the decoration of the majestic Falls with Neapolitan ice-cream effects. One writer, Frederick B. Edwards, gloomily quotes Shakespeare's rebuke:

> To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
> To throw a perfume on the violet,
> To smooth the ice or add another hue
> Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
> To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish
> Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

It seems entirely probable, says Mr. Edwards in the New York *Herald Tribune,* that an orange-colored sphinx, or an Ausable Chasm pasteled in the popular pansy shade may be along any minute now. And he continues:

> Colored illumination of Niagara Falls at night-time is a recent inspiration. The thought that the spectacle of the Falls would be improved by adding a striped candy effect after sundown appears to have leapt into the agile brain of somebody connected with the destiny of one of the grandest of American scenic wonders some time last winter, and last spring the scheme came into being. All summer long tourists by the hundreds of thousands have been hanging over the iron guard-rails which are set a few feet behind the precipitous brink of the Niagara Gorge on the Canadian side, observing the illuminated cataract with that air of bored sagacity which seems inseparable from the flivver globe-trotter to remark variously: "Oh!" and "Ah!" and "Pretty, isn't it?" as the ennuied manipulators of the electric spotlights shifted between yawns from green to blue, and from blue to yellow, and from yellow to red, and from red back to green again.
>
> Nor will winter bring surcease. "The winter effects, when ice is abundant, will, it is expected, be magnificent," writes John H. Jackson, general manager for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission of Ontario, the body charged with the welfare of the Falls on the Canadian side; and doubtless he is right. Instead of pink and green foam there will be pink and green ice, and very nice, too.
>
> This is the same Niagara which the Iroquois, who knew it centuries before the white man brought searchlights to play upon it, called "jorakare," the nearest English translation to which is "thundering water." Niagara still thunders, but the tremendous magnificences of her precipitous leap have been transformed by night into an iridescent barber-pole. The result is as beautiful as Luna Park.
>
> The enterprise, one learns by observation, must be profitable. Various authorities list at surprizing length and in unexpected profusion those mechanical industries resident in Niagara Falls, Ontario, but no mention is made officially of the industry of selling things to tourists, which decidedly deserves a leading position in the list. The business of taking away from him the spare cash owned by the unsuspecting visitor has been a flourishing enterprise since the earliest days of Niagara as a honeymoon and sightseeing center, and this activity waxes rather than wanes.
>
> The illumination was a master-stroke. Coupled with the illusive lure of four-point-four beer, the performance packed the Ontario town of Niagara Falls every night during the last summer with transients who otherwise would almost certainly have been in goodly proportion engaged elsewhere. Niagara is now condemned to a twenty-hour day for the benefit of the automobile trade; and at night-time it has all the excitements of Fair Week in Minnesota, with the Falls themselves taking the place of the "Grand Illuminated Colored Fountain."

Tons of water tumble ceaselessly over the brink of the Falls, disclosed rawly by the red, green, orange and blue lights, says Mr. Edwards, and the hot-dog stands flourish mightily beside the ice-cream cone wagons. And he adds to the picture:

> A huge wooden dance-hall, named for the Prince of Wales—how flattered he would be if he knew about that!—blares jazz, a little flat in the high notes, into the crowded street. Peanuts and popcorn and fried potatoes are peddled lustily, and every other building displays tauntingly a sign which announces in varying language that beer may be purchased within.
>
> By daytime the Falls remain a supreme spectacle, one of the world's seven wonders. In spite of the tawdry olla podrida of commercialism, which appears to be an inevitable concomitant of a popular resort, Niagara itself is tremendous, its majesty superior to such puny irritations.
>
> Nightfall shackled the magnificence of the scene. The sonorous roar of the twin cataracts reached the ears, but

except on brilliantly moonlit evenings there was little to be seen either of the Falls themselves or the rushing, swirling waters of the gorge below.

Before the illumination scheme was introduced evening visitors were comparatively few.

In Niagara, no visitors means no profits; obviously anything which would serve to bring people to Niagara Falls where none came before must of necessity be a work of great public service. The illumination of the Falls has no local critics; or if it has, these remain advisedly discreet in retirement. The dance-halls and the pop-corn and fried-potato interests are strong for the new plan; so are the four-point-four beer-halls.

The destiny of Niagara Falls rests with the twin public authorities of the New York State Parks Commission, which is responsible for the conduct of the American side, and the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission on the Canadian border. These work under the New York State Government and the Ontario Provincial Government respectively. The decision for the illumination of the Falls was a joint one, for which both Governments must accept whatever there is of praise or censure, as the individual witness may elect to express his opinion. The illumination originates from the Canadian side, but both the American and Canadian Falls are similarly decorated.

The thing has a satirical side, we are told. The power which generates the flood of electric light poured upon the helpless waters is drawn through the plant of the Ontario Power Company from the Falls themselves, and thus, by a curious example of the irony of fate:

The churning waters provide the energy for their own bespangling. If, as the Indians believed, Niagara has a Great Spirit of its own, it must be an abashed Great Spirit on these autumn evenings.

"The permanent illumination of Niagara Falls," writes John H. Jackson, on behalf of the Ontario commissioners, "is the second attempt to throw electric-light rays on the American and Horseshoe Falls. In 1907 a temporary arrangement was made for one month, and a fair illumination was obtained at that time.

"The new plant consists of twenty-four thirty-six-inch searchlights located on the parapet walk around the overflow building of the Ontario Power Company. These lights throw a total of 1,320,000,000 candle-power, one-third of which is for fixt illumination effects on the American and two-thirds on the Horseshoe Falls. In addition to this the whole battery may be thrown on the Upper Rapids or other features of the two parks at Niagara Falls. The winter effects, when ice is abundant will, it is expected, be magnificent.

"In addition to the white light, colors are used by inserting color screens in front of the lenses of the projectors, and for this purpose ten colors are available for each searchlight.

"The development follows the standard practise for the illumination of great expositions where special features are provided for. The Exposition at San Francisco and the one at Rio de Janeiro are examples of this work as heretofore carried on. The total power required is about 500-horsepower of electrical energy, and the method of operation requires three men for ordinary illumination and twenty-four men for special occasions."

Keep your medicine cabinet out of the shadow of doubt

Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil
VITAMIN-TESTED
E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York

Sturdy young bodies because of it

THOUSANDS of children—and grown people too—go unscathed through the harshest winters because of the protection of good cod-liver oil. And not only go unscathed, but *glow with increased health* because of its restorative, growth-promoting vitamins.

For good cod-liver oil is the richest known source of the important fat soluble vitamins—and the least expensive. One single pint of Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is richer in Vitamin A than 1200 pints of grade A whole milk; than one hundred pounds of the best creamery butter!

The vitamins contained in cod-liver oil are especially important for children. They assure normal development of bone and tooth structure. They protect against rickets.

And Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is much more palatable. The special Squibb process insures that. It also insures that the oil will contain its full vitamin content when it reaches you. At drug stores everywhere.

SQUIBB

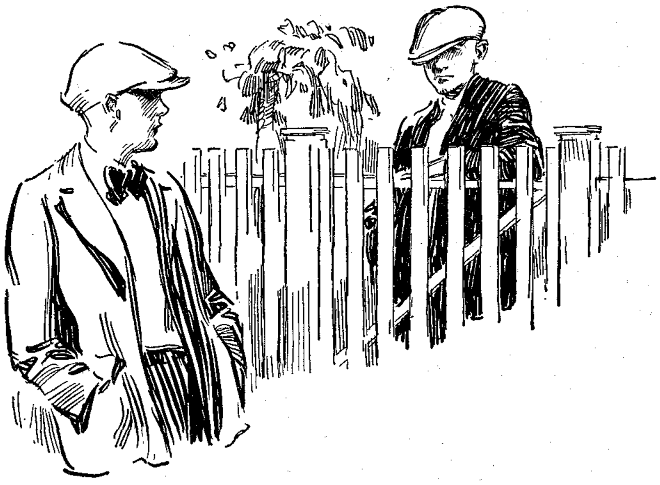
"CAN I

. . . the boy's question

CLOTHES *DO* HELP

WIN?"

that the man still asks



A STRANGE BOY in the neighborhood. You sized him up—he sized you up. You wondered what might happen if somebody started an argument. You asked yourself "Am I better than he is?" And if something 'way down inside you spoke up and said "I am"—you probably were. But if it said "I am—maybe"—chances are you weren't.

You're a man now, but the old question—"Am I better than he is?" still has to be settled. Not with your fists, no—but with your brains. For if you have a good job, someone wants it, and if you want a better job, someone has it. You still ask the same question, and the amount of honest conviction in your answer still tells what the result must be.

And what gives you more confidence—more poise—than the freshened, rejuvenated suit your dry cleaner returns to you? You're on top of the world when you wear the suit on which he has just worked his miracles. The dull, tired look has vanished from the fabric; collar and cuffs have lost their dinginess; spots and stains have disappeared. Even the most observing feminine eye could find no detail to criticize.

Good appearance is the one part of success you can buy—and the dry cleaner sells it at a cost that's modest indeed. Call him—now; in a day or two he will send your suit back sparkling with freshness—new! As for anyone being better than you are—you have to look in your mirror to find someone as good!

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio

YOU WIN

. . . *DRY CLEAN THEM OFTENER!*

THE JAPANESE GLORIA SWANSON

ONE EXTRAORDINARY THING about this Jewel of Asia, queen of Nippon's own Hollywood, is that she does not know her native tongue. Incredible as it sounds, the explanation is simple enough. She, Komako Sungata, was brought to America as an infant, and learned the language of this country in the public schools of California. Hence it happened that when she landed in Japan with her husband a little more than two years ago she had spent all but the first five years of her life in America, and had little if any more knowledge of the Japanese language than any of the American girls with whom she associated when she was attending high school in Los Angeles. And now that she has become famous, she experiences the piquant disappointment of being unable to read the flattering Japanese press notices or the admiring letters from spectators who have been captivated by her art and her beauty as reflected on the screen. This last disability—a serious one for a movie star—is partly overcome by the general cultivation of English among her educated countrymen, with the result that she has been the recipient of some quaintly worded tributes. For instance:

Photographs by courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

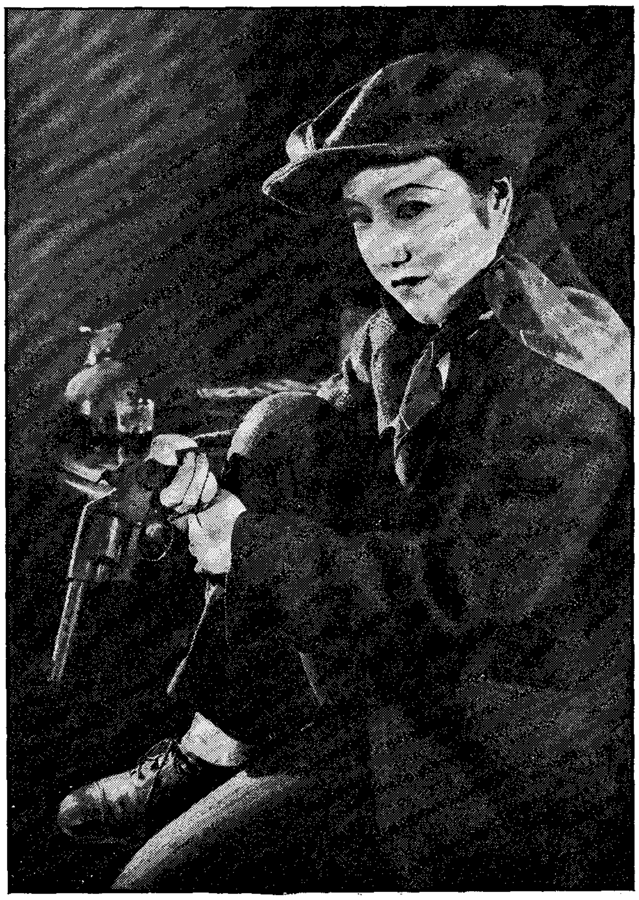
FASCINATING THE ORIENTAL FILM FANS

Altho she speaks no Japanese, her proficiency in the "language of the eyes" makes her eloquent in "vamp" rôles like this.

> My dear Miss K. Sungata:
>
> I am faithful friend to you, and never faithless cinema fun. I hope to you to have social relation with you.
>
> How are you getting at this sultry season. I wish that you are good health.
>
> As you show your own beauty form on the screen I think that you are American Famous Star, for instance, Bebe Daniels, or Betty Compson or Norma Talmadge, because your form alike American Star.
>
> Please write soon please, if I have your letter, how happy I feel.
>
> Yours sincerely,
> (Signature omitted.)

For this rare sample of a Japanese-English epistolary compliment we are indebted to Victor Keen, who gives us in the New York *Herald Tribune* some intimate glimpses of Komako Sungata, her husband-manager and the work they are doing at the Japanese Hollywood. As we read:

> Komako has achieved an enviable position in the Japanese motion-picture world and is planning in the near future to return for a visit to America to make some pictures in Hollywood—an ambition which she has cherished ever since she sensed the glamour of filmland for the first time as an extra with the Essanay Film Company, when she was a girl of fourteen.
>
> It was on a motion-picture lot that Komako met Bunroku Tokunaga, or "Frank," as he is known to all of his foreign friends. Tokunaga was playing Japanese rôles in Universal serials. He had "arrived." Komako was outside the enchanted circle, except when she was given a brief peep into movieland as an extra, first with the Essanay Company and later with the Universal and Vitagraph. When she was but nineteen, Komako became Mrs. Tokunaga. She had never appeared in any other capacity than as an extra in America, but she had a dogged determination to succeed, and Frank believed in her.
>
> To-day Frank has given up acting and is devoting his entire time to directing, most of his pictures featuring the little girl whom he married. Komako felt that her most promising field lay in interpreting Japanese rôles, and realizing that her ignorance of Japanese customs and life always would be a handicap in the realization of her ambitions, she determined to return to her native land and learn more about her own people before attempting to delineate their character on the screen. So a few months after the disastrous quake of 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Tokunaga took passage for Japan.
>
> Komako could scarcely speak a word of Japanese. Frank had forgotten the greater part of his Japanese during his eighteen years' residence in America. But Frank had a variety of experience in American pictures to recommend him, and on arriving in his almost forgotten homeland had little difficulty in connecting with a Japanese motion-picture firm. Motion-picture production in Japan is solely for domestic consumption, and no attempt is made to film plays that might be salable in America. It was Tokunaga's idea to elevate the quality of Japanese



AS A JAPANESE ROSALIND

Komako Sungata—or Sunata, as she is billed in Japan—breezes her way through melodrama or comedy with equal skill.

IMAGINATION
THE
BUSINESS
BUILDER

Out of the accomplishments of others

greater markets for your product

THE master painter of one of America's greatest railroads has been finishing rolling stock for thirty-two years.

Today—his road uses DUCO, and he tells you why—as follows:

"Under the old method, when refinishing a car, it was necessary to keep it in the shop twenty-four days. Today we put on three coats of DUCO, and the car is ready for service in seven days.

"One man can spray a coat of DUCO on a coach in an hour and a half; whereas, it takes four hours to apply a coat of paint on the same surface by brush.

"We allow twenty minutes for drying between each of the applications, so it is evident how fast the work goes.

"After a year of service the DUCO finish seems absolutely impervious to alkali, heat, cold, sand, hard winds, and other climatic or atmospheric conditions."

• • •

Thirty-three of the world's leading automobile makers finish their cars with DUCO.

• • •

Nearly one hundred manufacturers of furniture are increasing the beauty and endurance of their product by using DUCO.

• • •

DUCO is used on pianos, washing-machines, street cars, toys, telephones, lamp shades, auto buses, tools, and practical and decorative articles of every size and character. It has upset all finish-tradition, and a new and important use for it is found nearly every day.

A THOUSAND PRODUCTS may find and hold their markets, and for many years.

Then, in the test tube, or retort, of a chemist, a new substance is created, or an advanced process discovered.

At that instant, and by that act, the future of each of those thousand products may be vitally affected—for the new substance, or process, may have the co-operative ability to *increase the saleability of other products.*

DUCO has this great power of co-operation.

Within two years it has revolutionized the method of finishing automobiles. It has created a new period of beauty and durability in furniture. It has added new values to products in hundreds of diversified fields.

DUCO has intensified the market for every product on which it is used. It frequently reduces the cost of finishing; and *speeds up production.*

DUCO produces a rich, satin-like or polished surface, either transparent or richly colored. It hardens almost instantly, and is astoundingly durable . . . It is easily cleaned, sanitary, non-absorbent, water-proof, and is not affected by gases or oils, perspiration, salt air, alkali dust, cleaning fluids, or the most extreme climatic changes.

Which of all these added values will increase the saleability of *your* product?

Write for a manual of instruction. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Chemical Products Division, Parlin, N. J., Chicago, San Francisco.

DU PONT DUCO
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

There is only ONE Duco
DU PONT Duco

Don't wait until you **Sneeze!**

Start working on a cold before you catch one

A-CHOO-O!

This is nature's warning that a cold is on the way. But why wait for a sneeze to tell you to get busy? Start working on a cold even *before* you get one.

Glyco-Thymoline, used morning and evening in an atomizer, nasal douche, or as a gargle, strengthens the delicate lining of your nose, mouth and throat. It washes the membrane clear of dust and irritants which form weak spots in the tissue. It is chiefly at these irritated places that the germs of cold and sore throat make their attack.

Used regularly, Glyco-Thymoline prevents these weak spots from forming.

Cleanses, soothes, heals

Glyco-Thymoline is not merely an antiseptic. It is an *alkaline* antiseptic. Any doctor will tell you that the most effective healing agents for infections of the mucous membrane are *alkaline*.

Glyco-Thymoline cleanses the irritated or congested membrane thoroughly. It removes excess mucus. It washes away the germs and objectionable matter which the mucus contains. At the same time the antiseptic properties make it hard for germs to multiply. Get a bottle of Glyco-Thymoline today. Use it regularly and enjoy greater freedom from colds and sore throat. Sold by druggists everywhere, in three sizes—3-ounce, 6-ounce, and 1-pound bottles.

INSIST ON

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

THE ALKALINE ANTISEPTIC

© 1925, K. & O. Co.

FREE Liberal Sample

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY
361 Pearl Street, Dept. 3-D1
New York City.

Send me free of charge a trial bottle of Glyco-Thymoline.

Name..................................

Address...............................

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

pictures, take more care in production, speed up the action, and by the use of historic and scenic settings produce films that would be marketable in the United States.

His first opportunity to try out his plan was when he was directing for the Toa Kinema. The result was not what he might have hoped, but the picture which he produced was eventually sold in Europe and marked the first milestone in his struggle to adapt Japanese to other than domestic needs.

The picture incidentally contained considerable propaganda for the bettering of women's position in Japan. Komako was imprest by the difference in her status as a woman in her native land and in the land of her adoption and decided that there was some room for improvement in the homeland. The picture began with a prolog in which Japanese womanhood was depicted as harnessed in a yoke and drawing a heavy load on which was seated the symbolic Japanese husband, entertaining himself with the charms of a geisha. The picture created wide comment in the Japanese press because of its obvious protest against certain well-known features of Japanese society. The leading rôle was played by Komako.

Later the Tokunagas joined the Nikkatsu Company, one of the largest producers of motion-pictures in Japan.

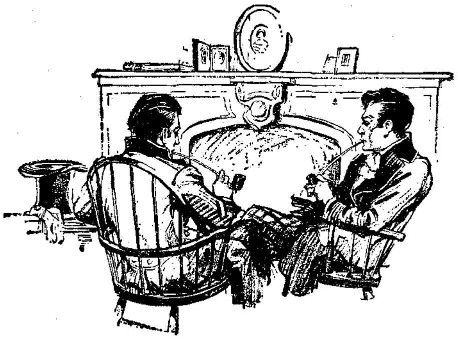
Describing a visit to the Nikkatsu studios, the writer tells us that the work there is divided into two sections, one for producing modern pictures and the other for filming stories from the ancient Japanese classics. And he continues:

In the modern pictures present-day Japanese costumes and a variety of foreign dress are worn, but in the ancient pictures all of the costuming dates back to the days of the Shogunate, when the men wore their hair long and gathered it on top of their heads in a knot, while their foreheads were shaven.

We first visited the modern section, where they happened to be filming a picture with a Chinese setting. In the glare of a battery of Kliegs we saw a Japanese drest in shabby foreign clothes slouching past a Chinese restaurant, following a brightly garbed Chinese girl, who beckoned him on. A moment after they passed, a Japanese in evening dress, top coat and silk hat stept out of a cab and hurried up the steps of the restaurant. I never have learned what the story was about, for at that juncture some one announced that a battle scene in one of the ancient pictures was about to be filmed. The principals and extras were gathering for the scene in a temple compound near by, so we set out for the spot.

When we stept through the gateway to the temple compound, we might have been stepping back a hundred years or more in Japan's history, for the grounds were filled with figures in the costume of the ancient samurai, the Japanese warriors who attached themselves to a liege lord called a daimyo and wielded their swords in support of one or another of the warring factions that were continually setting up or overthrowing a Shogun in Japan's early history.

The picture was an ancient Japanese classic called "Araki Mataemon." Araki,



John Bagley sent a *New Aroma* out of Dixie

JOHN BAGLEY was not only Virginia's most skillful tobacco blender—he was an artist to his finger tips. To him a blend must have a personality. It must have some unforgettable thing about it that lingered long with the smoker—something pleasurable.

Countless blends did this old wizard create, but none that rivalled his enduring masterpiece, BUCKINGHAM. Here are the perfumed breaths of Dixie's flowered fields embodied in a tobacco. Here is an aroma, a fragrance that turns the lazy smoke cloud into a soft veil of sweetness. A blend, men, that prompts the womenfolk to remark: "Oh, where did you get that wonderful tobacco!"

Like to try this marvelous BUCKINGHAM? With the matchless fragrance John Bagley gave it by an ingenious mixture of sun-sweetened Virginia leaf? Step into your favorite tobacconist's and ask him for a tin of BUCKINGHAM.

And Tonight, in Your Wife's Presence —Smoke a Pipeful of Buckingham!

If you are unable to obtain Buckingham from your tobacco dealer, just send us his name and 15c—back will come a full-size package.

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED
New York City

Buckingham

Smoking Tobacco

BUCKINGHAM
BRIGHT CUT PLUG
SMOKING TOBACCO

10c in the foil packet
15c in the tin

according to the story, was a samurai who achieved the reputation of being the most expert swordsman in all Japan, and who was always kind to the poor. During the period of Araki's departure from his home on a military expedition his father-in-law fell into dire financial straits and borrowed a sum of money on the security of his sword, a weapon that had been handed down in the family for several generations. In a quarrel with his creditor Araki's father-in-law was killed, and the remainder of the story deals with Araki's revenge when he returns to his home and learns of the tragedy.

The title rôle is played by Matsunosuke Onoue, one of the Nikkatsu stars.

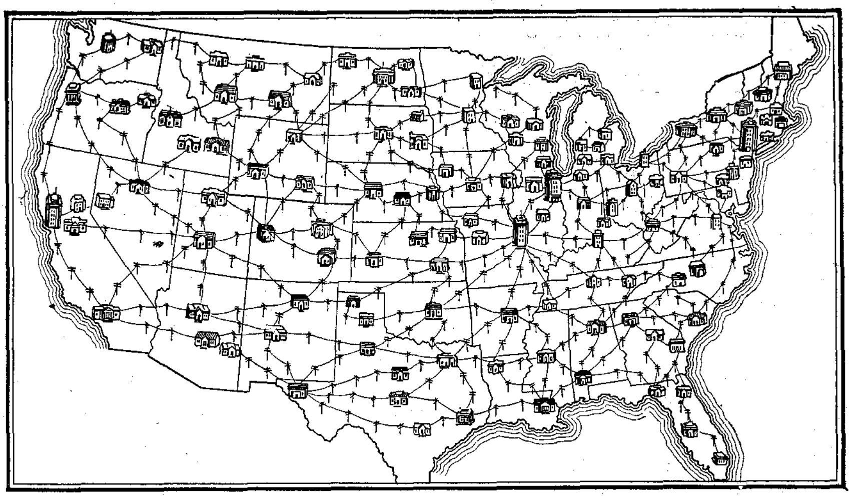
While we were waiting for the stage to be set for the fighting scenes a Nikkatsu "still" shooter asked us to pose with a group of the principals in the picture.

The scenes from "Araki Mataemon" were being taken in the compound of one of the oldest temples in Kioto, a temple that doubtless had seen in its venerable past just such horsemen riding by as were grouped outside its walls on that Sunday afternoon.

Araki and his followers were defending the gate against a band of threatening samurai when reenforcements arrived on horseback, the action being filmed amid a great flourish of swords and exchange of black looks and savage cries, but no actual combat. In the midst of the impending attack there was a lull in activities while one of the horsemen had a parley with Araki. Apparently the conversation was not satisfactory to either, for Araki announced that the only solution was to fight. While they were arranging for the next scene we returned to the studio, so I was unable to follow the further military exploits of the famous swordsman.

One of Frank's latest pictures, a Nikkatsu production, entitled "The Glory of Love," was designed for possible export. We are told of it:

> The action moves much more rapidly than in the ordinary Japanese film, and the story is quite easy to follow, even tho the film titles are in Japanese. Mrs. Tokunaga takes the leading rôle, and her acting is excellent, altho the plot forces her to go through an improbable transformation of character that is one of the weak points in the picture. Mrs. Tokunaga, or Komako Sunata, as she is known to Japanese theatergoers, has a good figure and is able to wear foreign clothes as few Japanese actresses can. Not only is she able to wear foreign clothes, but she designs all of her gowns as well, including elaborate evening dresses as well as simpler frocks. She is only twenty-three years old.
>
> "The Glory of Love" is an eight-reel picture and was produced in just eight days, which is typical of the difference between present-day Japanese picture production and the industry in America, where months are spent in the preparation of a single picture. Frank is expected to produce about six pictures a month, each averaging five reels.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Tokunaga live in a delightful little bungalow in Kioto, near the Nikkatsu studios. Their home is built in semiforeign style, wood floors replacing the usual tatami of the Japanese house, and a fireplace doing service in the living-room instead of the "hibachi," or open charcoal burner, which is the universal heating plant in a Japanese home. Komako is a most charming hostess, as the writer was able to learn at first hand while



The Future of the Telephone

It was fifty years ago that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and yet this anniversary is but a milestone in the progress of telephone development. As the giant oak with its complicated structure grows from the acorn, so a nation-wide system has grown out of Bell's single telephone instrument.

The interconnection of millions of telephones throughout the land, regardless of distance, has not come about easily. It has resulted from a series of scientific discoveries and technical achievements embodied in a telephone plant of vast extent and intricacy. Great economies have already been gained by such technical improvements and more are sure to follow for the benefit of telephone users everywhere.

There are still to come many other discoveries and achievements, not only in transmission of speech, but also in the material and construction details of every part of the network of plant.

The future of the telephone holds forth the promise of a service growing always greater and better, and of a progress—the end of which no one can foresee.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
and Associated Companies

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

As regards

FRYING

A frying fat should be so choice in quality that if you mixed it *cold* with the raw materials you're going to fry, the food would taste good. Wesson Oil is so choice in quality and so delicate in flavor that its most familiar use is in the making of salad dressings, where—more often than not—it is mixed with *uncooked* foods, such as vegetables and fruit. A fat (oil) that's good enough for salad dressings is not merely good enough for frying; *it is the kind of fat you should use to make fried foods as good as fried foods can be.*

Frying is to many people the most delectable way of preparing foods. And if you use Wesson Oil, your fried foods will not only be delectable but very wholesome. There's a reason for this. Most fats burn or "break down" at the proper temperature for frying, but Wesson Oil does not. You can heat Wesson Oil well beyond the frying temperature before it will burn, and so with ordinary care food fried in Wesson Oil is just as wholesome as food prepared in any other way.

Wesson Oil is ideal for deep frying. When you drop the food into the hot Wesson Oil, a thin brown crust forms so quickly that the fat can't penetrate, leaving the inside free to cook leisurely to a light, tempting morsel of goodness.

Wesson

Oil

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

attending a week-end party given at the Kioto home of the Tokunagas. The guests included two American girls and two American men as well as several Japanese motion-picture actresses, an artist and a university professor. One of the actresses, Aiko Takashima, was the daughter of a famous Japanese painter. The other, Kuneko Urabe, was the wife of a camera man in the Nikkatsu studios. These two attractive young women were so bashful when confronted with five pairs of foreign eyes that they retired in confusion to the hallway, whence they had to be urged back into the ballroom at the beginning of each dance.

The Tokunagas' large living-room served as a ballroom, and a phonograph furnished the music. All of the Japanese women present danced quite passably, despite their protestations that they could not dance at all. Miss Takashima was gowned in a foreign evening frock, but Miss Urabe wore the conventional kimono of a Japanese woman, and preferred sitting on the floor to a chair. Both actresses smoked, which is not uncommon among Japanese women of to-day.

But no chronicle of the Tokunagas would be complete, says the writer, without a few words about Frank's early years in America—years described as "a succession of vicissitudes that would make a book by themselves if they could be reproduced in his inimitable American colloquialisms." As we read:

One of several brothers, his departure for America at the age of fourteen years was the consequence of the squandering of the paternal patrimony by an elder son. Accordingly, it was decided to send three sons, including Frank, the youngest, to America to recoup the family fortunes.

Frank landed in San Francisco without friends and with little money, and from then on he has been on his own resources. His first job was chore boy to the late Frank Bacon, of "Lightnin'" fame. Mr. Bacon was playing then in a stock company in San Francisco, and Tokunaga was given shelter in the Bacon household and earned his keep by cutting wood and doing other odd jobs. "Bunroku" was too unwieldy a name to apply to the lad, so he was christened "Frank" by the Bacons, and Frank he has been ever since.

But the boy was of a roving disposition, and after spending several years in San Francisco his feet began to itch for the pavements of Broadway. He joined a road show that was headed in that direction, but the play flivvered somewhere in Kansas, and the members of the company returned to San Francisco. They returned without Frank, however. He walked into a railway station and placed the last $50 he owned on the counter and asked for a ticket to New York. He found that $50 worth would leave him a long walk to New York, so he bought a ticket as far as Chicago, where he landed with but a few dollars left in his pocket. Arriving in the Middle Western metropolis with a battered suit-case and a mind to work, he trudged the streets looking in vain for employment. Finally he landed a job scrubbing floors in a restaurant.

The work was hard and the pay poor, but it enabled the boy to live until he fell heir to a job with Parker's carnival. His duties were manifold. When the show hit town his first rôle was that of canvas man, and after superintending the pitching of the big top he doffed his overalls and donned the costume of the tent spieler. Later he assisted in selling tickets.

The carnival was traveling South, but Frank had not given up the idea of getting to New York, and while on the road he wrote an application to George M. Cohan in New York asking for a job. While the carnival was playing Louisville, Kentucky, Frank received a letter from Mr. Cohan offering him the rôle of a Japanese butler in a coming production. He was requested to report the first of the following month. Frank accepted by return wire and washed his hands of the carnival business.

A few days later he arrived in New York and started out to see the sights. Apparently he spent too much time in seeing them, for when he called at Cohan's office some days later than the date he had been requested to report he was informed that the part had been filled. As he was walking dejectedly from the room an elderly man stopt him and called him by name. The disappointed young actor was surprized and delighted to find his old friend and patron, Frank Bacon, who was then playing on Broadway in "The Fortune Hunter." Mr. Bacon was never a man to forget his friends, and he invited Frank to his home to talk over old times.

Still another celebrity with whom Frank had worked before she had achieved her present reputation was Ruth St. Denis. Miss St. Denis was at the time dancing at the Fulton Theater, in Forty-fourth Street, before she became associated with Ted Shawn. He took the rôle of a Japanese priest in a dance number entitled "The Vision of a Geisha." Only a few weeks ago Miss St. Denis and Frank met for the first time in several years, this time in Japan.

But to return to Frank's autobiography, his next venture was the managership of a troupe of Japanese acrobats who were booked on the Orpheum circuit. This position eventually brought him to San Francisco again, where he was attracted by the glamour of the motion-picture industry, then in its infancy. He joined the staff of the Universal Film Company, his rôles varying from that of a Japanese villain, butler, or what not, to a Mexican outlaw.

It was while he was connected with the Universal Film Company that Frank married Komako Sunata, whose family still make their home in California.

THE COVER—represents the work of Martin David, an English portrait painter and mezzotint engraver, who was born at Anstruther, in Fife, in 1736. He was a pupil of Allan Ramsay, and when quite young accompanied him to Rome; after which he studied at the St. Martin's Lane Academy. He joined the Incorporated Society of Artists, and in 1775 settled in Edinburgh, and was made chief painter to the Prince of Wales for Scotland. But before long he married a wealthy lady in London, and removed to Soho, where he lived till her death, when he returned to Edinburgh, and died there in 1798. Among his painted portraits were Dr. Franklin and Lord Mansfield, both of which were afterward engraved in mezzotint, the former at least by himself. He engraved also portraits of J. J. Rousseau and David Hume, both after Ramsay.

Teeth white and sound ~ always

safe from decay—simply by restoring the natural action of the Salivary Glands

Firm, Gleaming Teeth—how vital to appearance and health

IN a smile, during a conversation—what a delight it is to glimpse the flash of white sound teeth. They are the essence of charm, almost a part of character itself.

Yet, even in America, how many, young and old, live—suffer—with dingy, unsound teeth that become more ugly with the years! Modern dental authority says the reason for this decay is simply *inactive salivary glands.*

The function of our salivary glands is to cleanse the teeth—literally to bathe them day and night with their alkaline fluids—neutralizing the acids of decay as fast as they form. But our soft, modern foods cannot give the glands enough exercise; unaided they become weaker—the acids accumulate—your teeth begin to discolor and decay. To save your teeth you must aid your salivary glands — you must gently stimulate them day by day.

PEBECO is a marvelous, natural, salivary stimulant. As soon as Pebeco enters your mouth, the salivary glands flow more freely.

Do not let your teeth deteriorate

Pebeco keeps your smile always lovely by aiding the salivary glands to cleanse and protect your teeth as nature intended

With regular daily use Pebeco entirely restores the normal, protective flow of your glands. Their alkaline fluids bathe your teeth day and night and prevent the formation of bacterial plaques or film. *The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form.*

Pebeco polishes beautifully without using any gritty substance. It keeps your gums clean and firm, your whole mouth normal and healthy.

Do not let your teeth deteriorate. Keep them always white and sound with the tooth paste that restores nature's own sure cleansing. Send today for a ten days' trial of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. In the blue tube, at all druggists.

A Division of
Lehn & Fink Products Company

Free Offer

Send coupon today for free generous tube of Pebeco

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Lehn & Fink, Inc., Dept. G-38, Bloomfield, N. J.
Send me free your new large-size sample tube of Pebeco.

PRINT PLAINLY IN PENCIL.

*Name*______________________________

*Street*______________________________

*City*____________________ *State*__________

A DEVELOPMENT OF 50 YEARS

if every executive handled his own figures—

Every Office would use the

MONROE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

HIGH SPEED ADDING-CALCULATOR

ONE day's struggle to handle a volume of figures without error, and without delay, would convince any executive that the risk was too great and that his work deserved the most modern machine for safe, speedy figuring.

The same caution is necessary, of course, when figures are handled by others. To protect the work, and the business itself, you need the Monroe High Speed Adding-Calculator for First-time Accuracy and Lightning Speed.

Write for a Free Trial so that you can appreciate the many features of this *different* machine which make it so valuable to every business office.

MONROE CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: Orange, N. J.

Monroe Machines and Service are available in All Principal Cities of the U. S., Canada, Great Britain, Europe and throughout the World

VICE PRESIDENT and GEN. MANAGER

MONROE

BUILT TO LAST A BUSINESS LIFETIME

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

A HORSELESS LADY PAUL REVERE

IF Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston were a professional walker, or if she were "twenty years younger than the age to which she confesses," remarks an admiring editorial writer, her feat in walking the forty-four miles from Providence to Boston the other day in eleven hours and seven minutes would be "interesting but not particularly impressive." But she is not a professional walker, this commentator continues, "and she is forty-three years old." From which he concludes that Miss Sears is of superior physique. But he makes the point that her performance is important from the fact that she is "hardly a wonder woman," but only a healthy woman who has done what other women of her age, if in good health, may also do.

Other appreciative critics of the Boston spinster's pedestrian race against time praise her sportsmanship and lay emphasis on the fact that she was fresh enough to attend a dinner and theater party on the night of the day of her forty-four-mile hike. To the Pittsburgh *Sun* it seems that she has established again in a striking way the fact that "the old saying about a woman's being the weaker sex is more or less twaddle." In honor of this and previous exploits by which Miss Sears has been famous for twenty years, the Schenectady *Union-Star* proposes to confer upon her the title of the "First of the Flappers," and argues:

> Eleonora Sears, who walked forty-four miles in about ten hours, and trotted up to her Beacon Street home in Boston fresher than the two husky young athletes who undertook to pace her, has unbobbed hair, and on her hike wore a skirt and was shod with stout shoes.
>
> This amazing young woman, who was winning tennis championships before these hollow-chested flappers were born, is a reminder that not all flapping has been confined to this generation. She was one of the pioneers who paved the way for independence of her sex. She was among the first to wear riding breeches, and her exploit of riding her horse into the post-office at Lenox is still a legend in the Berkshires. In her own way, she was the first of the flappers.
>
> While the country can produce women of this sort of vigor, there need be no fear that we shall go to the demnition bowwows, leastways when they start families of their own.

International Newsreel photograph

"SNAP INTO IT, BOYS!"

Miss Sears had to encourage her athletic escorts, who were beginning to feel the strain.

Four miles an hour for eleven hours is first-class walking for man or woman, young or old, remarks the Boston *Herald*, and continues:

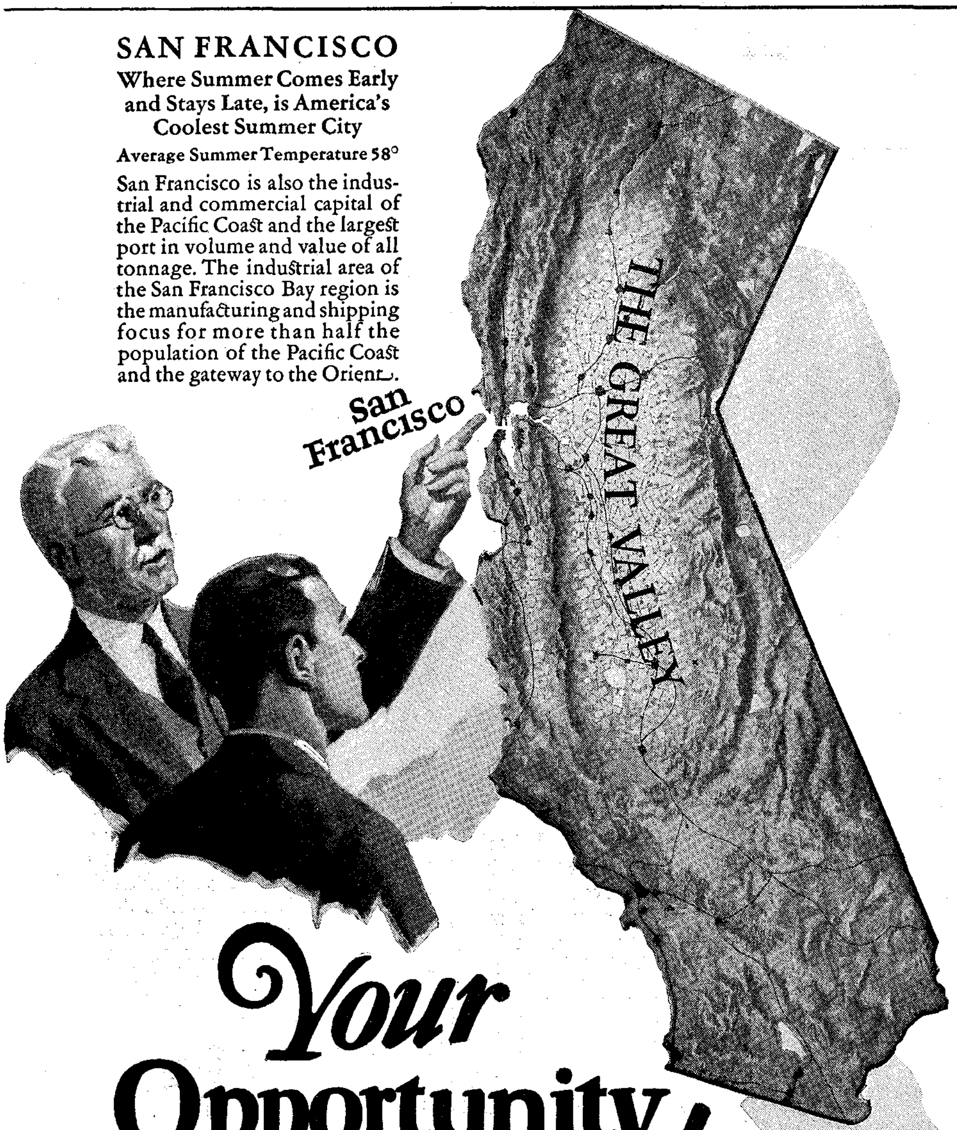
> A mile in fifteen minutes is not bad going for even three or four hours. The person hurrying through the city streets does considerably better than that, but he proceeds in sprints. Professional walkers and well-trained young college athletes can go faster than Miss Sears, but the average person can not equal her feat. It is to be remembered, too, that she started off in the dark of a cold morning, over hard roads which are trying to the feet, and that

SAN FRANCISCO

Where Summer Comes Early and Stays Late, is America's Coolest Summer City

Average Summer Temperature 58°

San Francisco is also the industrial and commercial capital of the Pacific Coast and the largest port in volume and value of all tonnage. The industrial area of the San Francisco Bay region is the manufacturing and shipping focus for more than half the population of the Pacific Coast and the gateway to the Orient.



Your Opportunity starts there!

Four million people invite you to prosper with them in California. They know from experience how rich California really is—how much larger your success can be, and how vastly greater is the opportunity in years ahead.

Everywhere in California you will find prosperity—opportunity. With about twice the national wealth and buying power, Californians renew themselves each year in their huge harvests that bring in five hundred million dollars annually, as well as in business and industry. Thirteen of the nation's fifty leading agricultural counties are in California. Irrigation brings a sure supply of abundant water to millions of fruitful acres. Throughout the Great Valley that sweeps 400 miles north and south from San Francisco, rich and fast growing cities gleam among the big and little farms,—each with its own increasing values and ways to success.

New Highways to Success

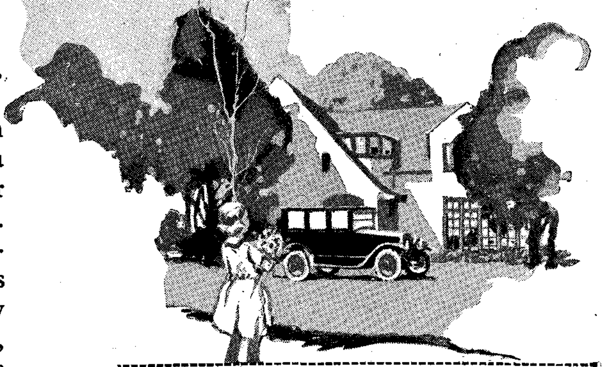
Doubly rich in opportunity and in per-capita wealth—that is California today. In city or county you have your choice of a hundred ways to succeed. The densest and richest buying population on the Pacific Coast surrounds San Francisco Bay. Its needs today exceed its supply from local industry, and each stride in its growth reveals new avenues of business and manufacturing progress, where labor efficiency is high and slums are unknown. As the second port in the United States in volume and value of all shipping, its sea-borne commerce is an expanding gateway for the advancement of hundreds of trading firms and thousands of citizens—and this commerce is only a beginning. To her agricultural empire California has now added a new dominion of industry and commerce.

Specific Opportunities

For these and many other reasons, California offers much to the man and the family that can and does succeed elsewhere. There is a place here for the man with a moderate nest egg if he knows how to use it where he is; there is room for large capital. Californians Inc., a *non-profit* organization devoted to the sound development of the State, will gladly tell you what the specific opportunities are, in agriculture, business, industry or foreign commerce. Simply write a letter, explaining how you are situated and what you desire to do, and you will receive full and reliable information.

Room to Succeed

This rich state, with its splendid schools, its famous highways, its sound development, its healthful, year-'round, out-of-doors way of living, its avenues to greater success and enjoyment, has room for you, with no greater need of initial capital than would be necessary to enter any less fortunate community. Learn more about it. The illustrated booklet, "California, Where Life Is Better," will be sent you on request. It is authoritative and interesting. Mail the coupon today.



California

MAIL *this coupon for* **FREE BOOKLET** *about life in California*

California
WHERE LIFE IS BETTER

Californians Inc.
Headquarters
SAN FRANCISCO
140 Montgomery Street
Room 900

Please send me
"California, Where Life is Better"

Name____________________

Street____________________

City____________________

State____________________

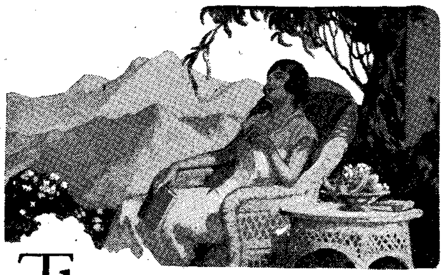
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the changing landscape, which shortens the distance in daylight walks, was not always visible. Apart from the speed, the achievement was notable as a display of endurance and stamina.

In this age of gasoline, we are inclined to overlook the beneficial effects of leg stretching, arm swinging, and rising and falling chest. The cynics among us wonder if walking is to become one of the lost accomplishments. Competitive walking is not perhaps the best form of the exercise—the colleges gave up walking races some years ago—but if Miss Sears's achievement calls attention to a neglected field, she will have accomplished a great deal.

Her heroic ramble was about equally divided between darkness and daylight, and we are told:

> Accompanied by Roger W. Cutler, formerly a noted Harvard oarsman, and Albert W. Hinckley, a Harvard student, she started at one A. M. and for six hours tramped along the State highway, dodging speeding headlights and striding through sleeping towns.
>
> Another five hours and she had fairly sprinted across the finish line after breasting a biting wind, an incipient snow squall, and heavy traffic, still smiling, energetic and very much in the ring. Her escort on foot —the journalistic trailers had thoughtfully provided themselves with wheels—were not so fortunate, or so fit, and staggered over the imaginary tape after taking her dust for most of the last half of the pilgrimage.
>
> This is not the first time that Miss Sears has performed a similar feat. In 1910 she walked 108 miles from Burlingame, California, to Del Monte in nineteen hours, fifty minutes, to win $200, but like her hiking prototype, Edward P. Weston, her speed increases with her years, for never before yesterday has she made such good time. It was hardly a record, however, as Clifton Church of 23 Claflin Road covered approximately the same route in 1875 in ten hours. This was both actual and elapsed time, as Church did not halt for food as did Miss Sears.
>
> According to Miss Sears, the genesis of the hike was a bet which she laid in Paris last year with Howard Sturges of Providence. The understanding was that she should cover the forty-four miles between Sturges's home and her own, on foot and in fifteen hours' elapsed time from house to house. The stake was money and a mysterious "something else," which Miss Sears stubbornly refuses to reveal.
>
> Altho she has spent two long months carefully training for the stunt by tramping in the Blue Hills, the actual preliminaries were brief and matter of fact. Arriving at the Providence Biltmore at six o'clock Sunday evening, she left a call for midnight, and went straight to bed. When she appeared again at twelve-thirty she was girded for the contest.
>
> On her head was a felt hat, which was obviously a veteran and intended for masculine wear. About her shoulders and neck was a checked scarf which partially covered a suède leather jacket, and instead of the breeches which so shocked an earlier generation was a woolen skirt, knee-length and evidently an ancient possession. Her feet and ankles had been carefully taped, and signs of this could be seen through the



They say it's a MIRACLE climate!

El Paso -where Sunshine spends the Winter

MANY who have traveled the world over in search of health now come regularly to El Paso because they say they have found it a veritable *"miracle climate."* They find that our 331 mild, sunny days and the clean, dry air of this moderate altitude bring relief —often speedy recovery—from tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma and the lowered conditions which often cause these maladies.

We have a high record of recoveries to substantiate this theory and we want everyone interested to know about El Paso. *"Filling the Sunshine Prescription"* is our booklet in which you, or perhaps someone you know, will be very much interested. It is free. Just mail the coupon.

This year try El Paso. All railways allow free 10-day stop-over en route to Pacific Coast points. If you drive—remember Southwestern, Ozark and Old Spanish Trails all lead into El Paso—also Lee and Bankhead Highways.

El Paso Gateway Club TEXAS

FILLING the SUNSHINE PRESCRIPTION

92

GATEWAY CLUB
500 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
EL PASO, TEXAS.

Please send me the free booklet, *"Filling the Sunshine Prescription."*

Name________________

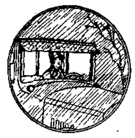
Address________________

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside of two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other practical courses are described in our Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. H-152B Drexel Ave. & 58th St. © A S 1923 CHICAGO

NO-BLUR FOR WINDSHIELDS



Better Than a Windshield Wiper—Clear Vision Through the Entire Windshield.

It's Dangerous and Nerve-Racking to Drive "Blindfolded" Like This.

Apply Twice A Year

You can now have real and permanent relief from the danger and uncertainty of driving "blindfolded" behind a rain-blurred windshield every time it rains. Simply apply NO-BLUR on your windshield every six months and you are always ready for Jupiter Pluvius. Whether spring showers or drenching downpours, NO-BLUR assures perfect vision through the ENTIRE windshield. NO-BLUR is a clear liquid compound. You can't even see it on your windshield after it is applied and you wouldn't know it was there but for its marvelous action each time it rains. No oil or grease to collect dust. One application lasts six months—will not wear or wash off. Even though your car is equipped with a mechanical windshield wiper you will welcome the added safety and convenience of being able to see clearly through the entire windshield instead of a scant semi-circle. NO-BLUR comes complete with cloths for applying. Each can contains enough for several semi-annual applications. Price $1 at accessory dealers or sent postpaid to any address. The best dollar you ever spent.

STANDARD SALES CO., Dept. D, Memphis, Tenn.
Manufacturers and Distributors Automotive Products

St. Petersburg FLORIDA *The Sunshine City*

Enjoy life this winter in the famous Sunshine City, where flowers bloom outdoors all the year. A beautiful sub-tropical setting. A marvelous climate. All kinds of fun for old and young. Bathing, boating, and fishing in the Gulf and Tampa Bay. Golf, tennis, bowling on the green and every kind of recreation. Big League baseball. Band concerts twice daily. Splendid hotels, apartments, and other accommodations. Old time hospitality. Write for illustrated booklet. Address:

H. B. Dillman
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Clark's Second Cruise to Norway

and Western Mediterranean, June 30, 1926 Cunard new ss. "Lancastria," 17,000 tons, 53 days, $550 to $1250. Spain, Tangier, Italy, Riviera, Norway Fjords, Scotland, Berlin, (Paris, London). In 1927: new South America-Mediterranean cruise. Feb. 5; 86 days, $800 up; 23d Mediterranean cruise, Jan. 29; 7th Round World cruise, Jan. 19. Books open. *Established 30 years. Largest cruise experience.*
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building New York

STUDY AT HOME
Directed by
The University of Chicago

Courses in English, History, Chemistry, Business, Mathematics, Education, Psychology, and 35 other subjects command credit toward a Bachelor degree. Begin any time. Address **63 Ellis Hall,** University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants and C. P. A's. earn $3,000 to $10,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 5,000 Certified Public Accountants in the United States. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C.P.A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Training under the personal supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., and a large staff of C. P. A's., including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 152-H, Chicago
The World's Largest Business Training Institution

I Averaged $20.77 profit PER DAY for 217 Days

Fyr-Fyter
SUPER MODEL FIRE EXTINGUISHER
TO OPERATE TURN HANDLE PUMP FAST

Approved by Underwriters

Any MAN can sell them

says L. D. Payne. Frank DePries made over $325 profit in one day. Slidell and Viles sold over $25,000 in 2 years. G. Howard earned $100 in one day. F. E. Mendenhall worked half time and made $100 a week. W. E. Findlay ran up his commissions in a few months from $100 to over $500 per month. **Every Home, Auto Owner, Store and Factory a Live Prospect**—Keeton, Howard, and others, never sold Fire Extinguishers before. Our special training course starts you on road to success first day. If now employed, we can show you how to make big money during spare time. **No Experience Necessary.** Get our new Sales Plan—find out how to make real money—write today!
THE FYR-FYTER CO., 138 Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, O.

sheer white silk stockings which covered her legs. Over these silk stockings, however, and reaching half-way to the knees, were heavy woolen hose. On her feet were heavy service shoes which bore a close relationship to brogans.

A hasty lunch of hard-boiled eggs and coffee, and she was off, her two pace-makers at her side. The Sturges home on Hope Street was dark and apparently deserted when she arrived shortly before one, and it was still unresponsive when she started away toward Boston, exactly on the hour. She was trailed by a beach wagon which contained a chauffeur, a maid, thermos bottles of coffee and other more solid provisions.

For hours the three hikers clicked off the miles with astonishing regularity, altho to the shivering reporters in the caravan, which crawled along after them, the time seemed interminable. The record of the walk, noted item by item, is somewhat reminiscent of another famous hike, that of Paul Revere's. At one forty-five she was crossing the bridge into Pawtucket. A half hour later, and still going strong, she crossed the Rhode Island-Massachusetts line, and at six forty-five she entered Walpole.

At Norwood, the feminine and horseless Paul Revere called for a cup of coffee, but did not stop again until she pulled up at Dedham Inn. Here she was expected, but not so early. As we read:

She was hours ahead of her schedule, and for a time it seemed that she might go breakfastless. Sustenance was finally provided, however, and after a rest of thirty-five minutes the party again set sail.

By this time her escorts were beginning to feel the strain. Both Cutler and Hinckley, instead of setting the pace, lagged persistently in the rear, and Miss Sears, with a grin, looked over her shoulder and called:

"Snap into it, boys You offered to pace me, not to chase me. Show a little speed. If you're tired walking, run for a bit and get rested."

Both men smiled rather wanly and put on steam, but fell back again when the leader herself speeded up. She talked steadily with the motor-car loads of newspaper men who had picked up the party at Norwood and who were trailing them on low, and showed no evidences of being at all shy of wind or wearied in muscle.

Only once did her smile disappear. This was at West Roxbury, where she made a wrong detour and found herself something over a mile in the wrong direction. She retraced her steps rather solemnly, but laughed again when she picked up the right road. As she entered Brookline she was met by a gust of snow, but after a few minutes it cleared again.

Past the Brookline Country Club she went, down Walnut Street into Brookline Village, along Brookline Street to Kenmore, where traffic was held up to permit her to pass, and on down Beacon. At Massachusetts Avenue the crush of motor-cars was delayed again as she swung along.

Then she started to trot, and for the last few blocks to her home at 122 Beacon she hurried along at a pace that left her "pacemakers" hopelessly behind. After posing for a few minutes for the battalions of photographers who awaited her, she ran lightly up the brownstone steps of the house and disappeared inside, to all appearances fit to do another ten miles. Cutler and Hinckley toiled up behind her looking as if they half expected to fall in

This Year Europe!
Round Trip $170 (up)
In Tourist Third Cabin
MAJESTIC
World's Largest Ship

TOURIST THIRD CABIN—the new development in economical ocean travel, has opened the way to Europe for thousands. Why not *you?*

Plan *now* to join the Tourists this year. You'll be in good company—students, teachers, professional and business men and women—these are the types of pleasure travellers for whom Tourist Third Cabin accommodations are *exclusively* reserved on special, convenient sailings.

Quarters are clean and comfortable. Decks are broad, permitting fullest enjoyment of recreation in the open. Menus are attractive and the food wholesome and well served. Service is courteous and attentive.

WORLD-FAMOUS SHIPS TO CHOOSE FROM

WHITE STAR LINERS

MAJESTIC

World's Largest Steamer. Regularly during midsummer beginning with June 5 sailing from New York.

HOMERIC

World's largest twin-screw steamer. Beginning April 10, regularly throughout the summer.

RED STAR LINERS

BELGENLAND LAPLAND

PITTSBURGH

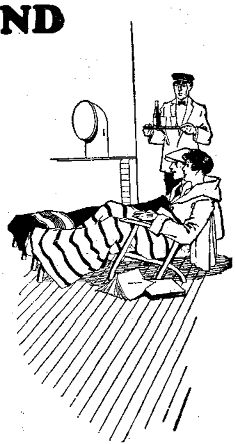
Carrying Tourist Third Cabin passengers on specified sailings during the summer tourist season.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINER

MINNEKAHDA

The ship unique

Sailing March 6th and every fourth week throughout the year. Only steamer in the world devoted *entirely* to Tourist Third Cabin on all sailings. No other class of passengers carried. You have the freedom of all decks.



TOURIST THIRD CABIN SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL

Direct to Liverpool via the short, scenic St. Lawrence route—approximately four days on the open sea.

DORIC • REGINA • MEGANTIC • CANADA

Weekly sailings during spring and summer.

All-Expense Inclusive College Tours, 36 days—$365

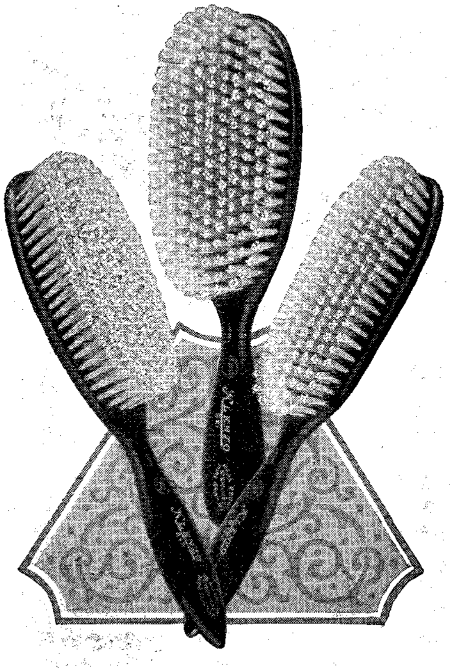
Send for descriptive folder and complete schedule of our Tourist Third Cabin sailing-dates and make your reservations as promptly as possible.

Address: Tourist Department, No. 1 Broadway, New York City; 127 South State St., Chicago, Ill.; 460 Market St., San Francisco; McGill Bldg., Montreal; our offices elsewhere, or any authorized steamship agent.

WHITE STAR LINE

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE • RED STAR LINE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY



Brush Beauty into Your Hair with KLENZO Brushes

BRUSH your hair ten minutes every day if you wish to have it shimmering and beautiful. Thousands of people have found that brushing will bring new luster and give that well-groomed look which is so attractive.

Get a *Klenzo Brush* and start tonight! The smooth, straight bristles are genuine, not cheap manufactured imitations. They are set in such a way that they separate the strands and reach every hair. The brush is so well made that nothing will catch or pull. Brush your hair with a *Klenzo Brush*, then look in the mirror and see how nice your head looks!

Klenzo Brushes are made in several models and sizes. Choose the one that suits you and *brush beauty into your hair. Klenzo Brushes* are sold only at Rexall Drug Stores.

SAVE *with* SAFETY *at your* Rexall Drug Store

STOCKHOLDER The Rexall Store UNITED DRUG COMPANY

You will recognize it by this sign

Liggett's are also Rexall stores.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

pieces at any moment. At five o'clock Miss Sears was up again and dressing for dinner. The men had not appeared at a late hour last night.

For almost two decades Miss Sears has been featured in newspaper headlines.

She has won innumerable tennis tournaments; has been a crack yachtswoman; has ridden to hounds and in horse shows; has been an excellent golfer; has played polo garbed in riding breeches, with men, at a time when polo for women was almost unthinkable, and breeches even more so; has held swimming records, walking records and rowing records; in fact, has been, and still is, the feminine Admirable Crichton of sports.

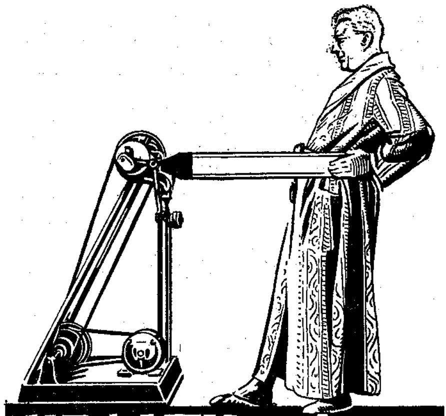
Of the newspaper clippings about her, fully one-half are concerned with her collisions with the law in the earlier days of motoring. Time after time she was brought into court for speeding, and once she appeared before an astonished justice at Beverly Farms in riding breeches.

Among the collection of old-time headlines in which she is the heroine are these: "Eleonora Sears Wins Freak Wager, Drives on Fifth Avenue Drest in Whitney Livery"; "Eleonora Sears, in Man's Garb, Shocks California"; "Harold Vanderbilt and Miss Sears Agree on 'Trial Engagement'"; and, "Miss Eleonora Sears Will Fly To-day" (this was in 1912). She had already been up with Claude Graham White the year before.

SIKI'S SULKS LIKENED TO THOSE OF ACHILLES

"HIM SIKI" was what his father called him in the African jungle, where he was born. Nor did he know any other name until he was ten years old, when a German danseuse touring French tropical Africa, "noticed the smiling eyes in the wild little face." So she "bought" him, we are told, and took him back to Europe "as a page-boy to hold the curtain back for her stage act"—a job at which the untutored Him Siki used his smiling eyes with telling effect. His india-rubber jungle person was now decked out in green velveteen and brass buttons, and his patroness called him Louis Phal. Published accounts of his wayward life and violent death usually say that Louis Phal was his real name,—but we are assured by Hugh O'Connor, who writes the history of this "playful savage" in the New York *World*, that he called himself by the name his father had given him in the tropical jungle, and used to say "Me Siki." His French was like that, Mr. O'Connor explains. He had no complicated ideas to express. He "acquired scraps of many languages but depended mostly on his grin to get him what he wanted after pointing it out." We are told that his stage career was cut short after two years by the death of the German danseuse in an accident. The boy Siki had to shift for himself, but:

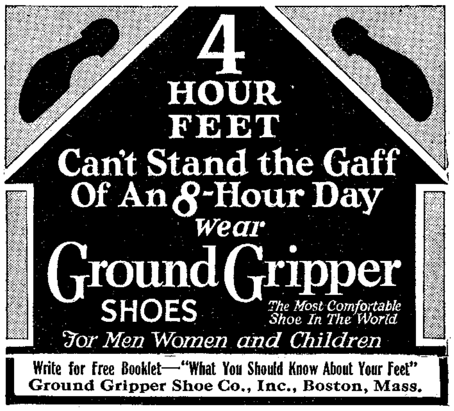
> He was growing so rapidly that he could no longer get a job as page-boy. He found



HEALTH in 15 Minutes a day!

YOU can't keep well without daily physical exercise. But it's hard to find time even if you have the energy and facilities. The *"Battle Creek Automatic Health Builder"*—perfected by an eminent physician of international standing—comes as the first ideal solution to this problem. The "Automatic Health Builder" reaches every muscle of the body. It combines massage and vibration with enforced activity; enlivens the whole body and peps up the sluggish circulation. If you enjoy golf, tennis, or riding you will find the "Automatic Health Builder" an ideal substitute this winter. The vital organs need their "daily dozen" just as the muscles do. Various applicators do the work with gentle, massage-like strokes. Firm, elastic flesh, symmetrical body development, renewed vitality, agility and grace are natural results. Invaluable in the treatment of stomach and liver ailments, constipation, over-weight, circulatory disorders, paralysis and other chronic diseases. Men and women of all ages find the "Automatic Health Builder" indispensable. At any moment you can enjoy the tonic reaction of a complete massage; finer than given by an expert masseur—and at a cost of only a few cents an hour for operating. Attaches to any ordinary socket in home or office.
FREE—Send for *"Radiant Health"*—a valuable book showing series of exercise-treatments with the "Battle Creek Automatic Health Builder."

SANITARIUM EQUIPMENT CO.
Room 31A, Battle Creek, Michigan



4 HOUR FEET Can't Stand the Gaff Of An 8-Hour Day
wear Ground Gripper SHOES
The Most Comfortable Shoe In The World
For Men Women and Children
Write for Free Booklet—"What You Should Know About Your Feet"
Ground Gripper Shoe Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

School Advisory Department
The Literary Digest

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking schools or colleges, or aid in the solution of their educational problems, are invited to write to our School Advisory Department. It is necessary that inquirers give age and sex of the student, locality and kind of school, approximate tuition, and any other information that may aid us in giving this service.

The School Advisory Department continues to serve as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation.

Address
The Literary Digest
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

a place as bottle-washer in the black kitchen of one of the fashionable hotels at Nice. To use up the surplus energy of his muscular body he began to box.

When the war broke out he volunteered in one of the Colonial regiments and went through the hottest hand-to-hand fighting—it was the custom of the French to use the Colonial troops for desperate missions. Siki came back with the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre and a batch of citations for conspicuous bravery, bearing the scars of several bayonet wounds and craters left in his legs by pieces of shrapnel.

When he was demobilized he went back to bottle-washing and boxing. In minor bouts he showed himself as quick as a leopard, able to hit hard and willing to take a terrific beating. In all his career he was never knocked out by a blow of any man's fist. When he met Journee and Nilles, French heavyweights of second rank, he simply walked through their blows and landed his own by brute strength.

The great moment in Siki's life came in Paris in September, 1922. Georges Carpentier, light heavyweight champion of France, was still the idol of the boulevards, altho Dempsey had knocked him out in Jersey City a short while before. Georges wanted an opponent whom he could beat into a pulp before the motion-picture cameras and before a Parisian audience which had not had an opportunity to cheer him in three years. Siki was chosen for the sacrifice.

When Carpentier stept into the ring at the Buffalo Velodrome outside Paris that day 50,000 persons roared madly, "Georges!" Siki, the Senegalese, looked about him like a trapt beast. Plainly they were howling for his blood. Instead of amusement there was panic in his eyes, but there was no place for him to go. The bell rang. The fight began.

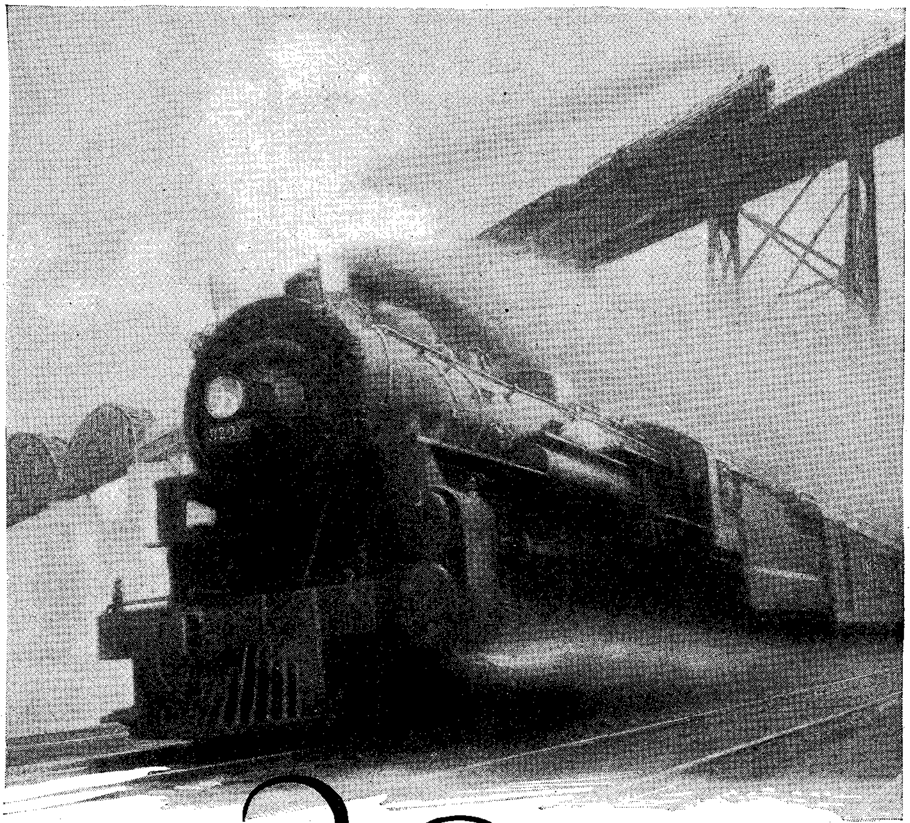
The black man, ugly and awkward, jumped and dodged about the ring. He seemed to be running away from that terrible right fist. Georges smiled confidently at the audience and faced into the cameras as much as possible for two rounds. "I can finish him off whenever I wish," he called to his manager.

In the third round Georges Carpentier apparently decided to finish Siki. The terrible right landed. Siki went down on one knee. But he got right up again and continued to fight, and:

He looked bewildered. He was finding that terrible right of Georges Carpentier had not hurt him so much. The right landed again. Then Siki began to fight back in his accustomed style. He walked through his opponent's blows and delivered his own like a windmill. By the fifth round he was battering at Carpentier like a wild beast in his excitement. In the sixth round he knocked him out.

The crowd roared for a while. It heard Siki had been deprived of his victory by a foul. The uproar grew. It was plain the crowd was through with Georges Carpentier and that the Senegalese was already installed as champion. The judges, after almost an hour of deliberation, ratified the will of the crowd and called Siki the winner. Frenchmen struggled for the honor of helping to carry him on their shoulders.

Battling Siki, the Senegalese, was the hero of the Paris boulevards thereafter. Frenchwomen, whose color blindness was noticed during the war, threw kisses at the wild black face and giggled delightedly when the champion returned the gesture. Siki ordered clothes of such vivid patterns



The CENTURY passing under the new Castleton Bridge.

From a painting by Walter L. Greene, © 1925, N. Y. C.

20TH CENTURY LIMITED

via the only water level route from Chicago *to* New York

Between Chicago and New York there is only one low-level pass through the Appalachian Mountain range.

This is the water level route of the New York Central—the route of the 20-hour *20th Century Limited*—along the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, and through the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys.

With the advantage of this unique natural highway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, the New York Central is enabled to provide a passenger service of notable dependability and acknowledged comfort.

New York Central Lines

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—New York Central
and Subsidiary Lines

YOU are probably sick and tired of reading endless arguments about tooth paste—which to use and why.

¶ Here is the story of Listerine Tooth Paste in a nut-shell:

¶ It's made by the makers of Listerine. It tastes the way you want it to taste. It does its work well.

¶ It is sold at a price you like—25 cents for the large tube. And if we charged you a dollar a tube we couldn't offer you a better tooth paste.

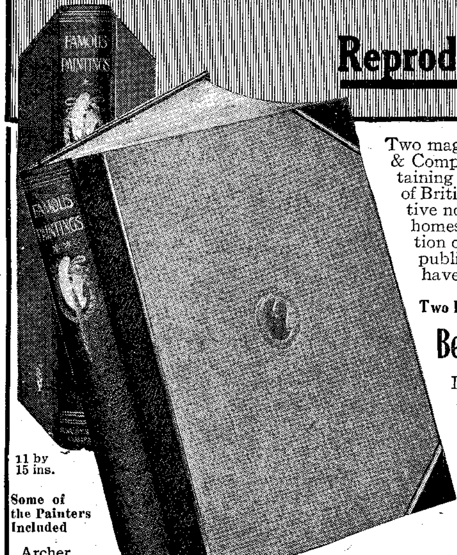
¶ Try it once * and we'll wager you'll come back for more—unless you're different from the thousands of people who have switched to Listerine Tooth Paste.

Lambert Pharmacal Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

*Its wonderful refreshing effect alone has converted thousands to the use of this paste.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE
Large Tube—25 Cents

FAMOUS PAINTINGS
Reproduced in Beautiful Colors



Two magnificent volumes issued in co-operation with Cassell & Company, the famous fine art publishers of London, containing large and beautiful reproductions of the masterpieces of British and European Galleries. Introduction and descriptive notes by G. K. CHESTERTON. An elaborate work for homes of tone and refinement. This is not a cheap collection of loose pictures, *but a real LIBRARY of ART!* The publishers have chosen only such recognized pictures as have not formerly been available in popular format.

Two Large, Handsome Volumes, bound in half-leather, containing

Beautiful Reproductions in Color—Mounted

It places a gallery of the world's most beautiful and impressive paintings right in your own home for casual perusal or ready reference. They are beautifully printed in the colors of the original on canvas surface paper specially selected because of its power to convey the chiaroscuro of the original, and mounted on heavy, white art board.

11 by 15 ins.

A REAL ART LIBRARY FOR THE HOME

The separate text pages of historical and explanatory notes accompanying each picture and the brief biographical sketch of each painter make the work particularly unique, valuable, and desirable. See our special "On Approval" offer outlined in coupon herewith. *$12.50 per volume, $25.00 per set, payable in easy instalments.*

Some of the Painters Included

Archer
Bashkirtseff
Bompard
Botticelli
Bouguereau
Bouveret
Brett
Brown
Burne-Jones
Cazin
Chaplin
Clark
Constable
Corot
Correggio
Crome
Da Vinci
Detaille
Duverger
Fragonard
Furse
Gainsborough
Gore
Graham
Greuze
Guthrie
Hals
Henner
Holbein
Holiday
Hook
Hunt
Israels
Landseer
La Thangue
Latour
Lawrence
Leader
Le Brun
Legros
Leighton
Leslie
Lucas
Mauve
Meissonier
Millais
Millet
Morland
Murillo
Orchardson
Parsons
Peacock
Rembrandt
Reni
Reynolds
Riviere
Romney
Rossetti
Rubens
Sadler
Sargent
Small
Stanley
Steen
Stone
Swan
Titian
Troyon
Tuke
Turner
Velasquez
Walker
Waller
Watts
Webster
Whistler
Zorn

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED
Sign and Send This Coupon To-day
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Send me on approval, carriage charges paid, the two volumes of *Famous Paintings*. I enclose $2.00. If satisfactory, I will retain the work and send you $2.00 per month thereafter until $25.00 in all have been paid, completing the purchase. If I do not want the books, I will return them within ten days at your expense, you will refund the money I have paid, and I will owe you nothing. D. 1-16-26

Name ....
Address ....
City ....

and such tight cut that they were startling even among the French. He led a lion cub about on a leash and bought it drinks in the cafés. He married a white Dutch girl of good family and toured Holland, receiving ovations with her.

In playful moods he buffeted waiters and broke up the fixtures of the establishments which he honored with his presence. One day he went to see a fashionable foot doctor on the Rue de la Paix and hoisted his leg onto a chair with a commanding gesture: "Fix Siki."

The doctor disdainfully explained he did not tend black feet, whereupon Siki chuckled and moved all the furniture into the street. Then he pulled down the corrugated iron shutters which close all French shops at night and marched away chanting, "Place closed by Siki."

In an expansive moment Siki declared the famous bout with Georges Carpentier had been arranged really as a frame-up. Siki was to let Georges beat him to please the crowd and give the movies the film they wanted. According to Siki's story, however, when the time came for Carpentier to win the shouting of the crowd was too much for Siki. He decided he was going to win. "Georges say lie down," Siki swore. "Siki say wait you lie down."

The story created a sensation. It was investigated by the sporting authorities of France. Lip-readers were employed to read the faces of Georges and Siki as recorded by the movies, but their observations were never disclosed. Eventually the French authorities declared Siki's story must be false.

After that the French Magistrates began to threaten him with a jail term the next time he was arrested, and the newspapers began to call him a public nuisance. The British Home Office refused him permission to come to England because they considered him a turbulent character.

So, after losing his title to McTigue in Dublin in 1923 he came to America, where he was called the Singular Senegalese by the sporting writers. However:

Battling Siki, the Singular Senegalese, did not have much success in this country. As a matter of fact, his only great success was the knockout of Carpentier. After that his natural irresponsibility seemed to overcome him. Fight contracts and training rules meant nothing to him. He boasted he could keep fit on wine, late hours and women, and his managers had to keep a guard over him in order to keep him from putting his boast to the test. Just before he fought Kid Norfolk for the negro light-heavyweight championship he had a case of bottled beer smuggled into his bathroom and drank it. He lost. Similarly before his fight with Paul Berlenbach.

He didn't seem to mind. He was having a good time and he liked the public career of boxer whether he won or lost. In Memphis he had his opponent backed against the ropes. "What I do?" he asked the crowd. "Kill him," yelled some. "Let him go," yelled others. Siki grinned and walked back to his corner, leaving the expectant victim looking after him, bewildered.

During his stay in America Siki is estimated to have earned about $100,000, which he spent as rapidly as earned. He was fond of startling Hell's Kitchen by appearing in a dress suit, tall hat, opera cape, monocle and tan shoes.

When it occurred to him, he had a gigantic Senegalese compatriot follow him a pace in the rear, carrying a two-gallon glass jug. From time to time Siki turned and slapped this retainer loudly across the face. That was a signal. The retainer raised the jug. Siki opened his mouth. A pint of wine was poured down his throat. Not a word was spoken. The procession was resumed.

He was known in every dive of Hell's Kitchen where booze was sold. And in almost every one he had grinned at the bartender some time or other after drinking all he could hold. "Siki no pay," and he staggered out, laughing.

The police warned him four months ago, when he recovered from a knife wound which almost finished him. "You can't get away with that in Hell's Kitchen," they told him. And they even went to the trouble to have some one turn it into French to make sure Siki would understand, for they liked him.

"Ho, ho," shouted Siki, thumping his great barrel chest with a blow that would have knocked an opponent out of the ring. "Nobody hurt Siki. All like Siki. He good heart."

Nevertheless Siki was found shortly after dawn one day during the last week, face down in the gutter in Hell's Kitchen, dead, with two bullet holes in his back. The air about the body was heavy with the smell of liquor.

They brought Siki's negro American wife from her flat to identify the body, and we read:

"He was a good boy," she moaned. She had been married to him for little over a year. She met him in Memphis, Tennessee, just before he fought Kid Norfolk, and he told her the Dutch woman never was married to him by law. The Memphis negro woman was learning French from Siki. "He used to do all the cooking," she said, "and when I did the washing he scrubbed and wrung out the clothes and I did the rinsing.

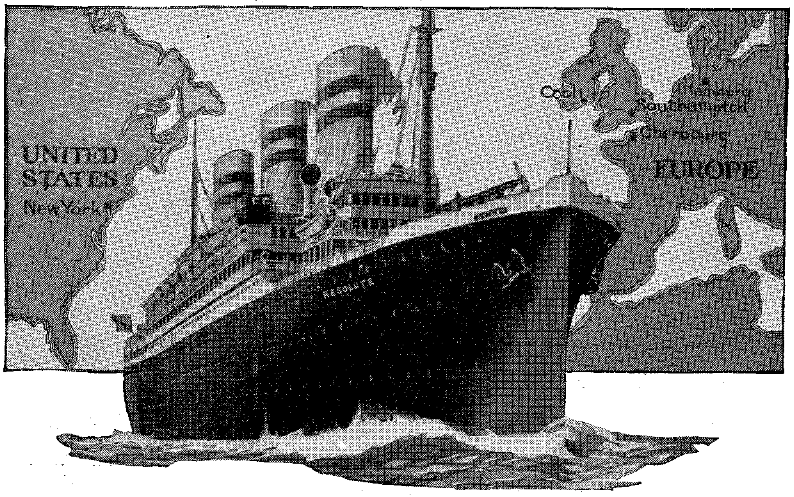
"He was a good boy when they didn't take him out on liquor parties," she moaned. "He bought me that radio there, and we used to sit in front of it and listen. When they broadcast fights we just hugged each other when his favorite was winning, whoever it was. I went out to the movies that evening and he said he was going out to talk to the boys. I didn't see him again until they brought me to the police station. No, he didn't have no insurance. I tried to get him to do it, but he behaved so bad to the insurance agent I gave up the idea. He said it was bad luck."

Siki's manager, Bob Levy, came in to condole with Mrs. Siki, or Mrs. Louis Phal as she calls herself. Levy had just arranged for Siki's appearance in a vaudeville act at the Howard Theater in Washington. "He was tickled to death," said Levy, "and I told him I'd try to have him meet the President. It's too bad. And I just had these four pictures made for the posters." He displayed them regretfully.

In the dark little room, kept at tropical heat, a half-dozen Senegalese were gathered. They had come to console Mrs. Siki, but they spoke only French. So they talked among themselves. "Nobody in the world was so strong as Siki," they said solemnly, looking at the photographs.

They retailed his exploits among themselves. To the white men who had come

Across the Atlantic



FRANCE
GERMANY

ENGLAND
IRELAND

THE *Joint Service* of the United American Lines and Hamburg-American Line maintains a splendid fleet of steamers sailing between American and European ports:

The RESOLUTE and RELIANCE, renowned cruising ships, exceedingly popular with summer tourists to Europe—the DEUTSCHLAND, ALBERT BALLIN and HAMBURG (new), famous for their steadiness, even in the heaviest seas—the CLEVELAND, WESTPHALIA and THURINGIA, popular one-class cabin boats.

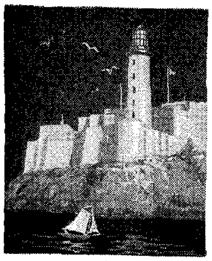
On all these steamers, the traveller finds that outstanding quality of service and food, which has been famous for seventy-five years. The accommodations are comfortable and luxurious. The people are congenial; a crossing is always a gala occasion.

UNITED AMERICAN LINES
(HARRIMAN LINE) *Joint Service with*
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

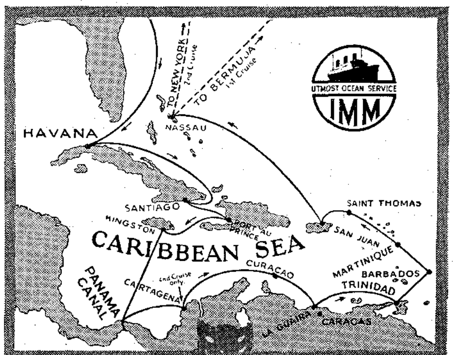
35-39 Broadway, New York
131 State St., Boston
574 Market St., San Francisco
177 North Michigan Ave., Chicago
230 South 15th St., Philadelphia
or local steamship and tourist agents

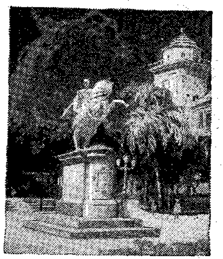
West Indies Cruises

HAVANA ∞ BARBADOS ∞ MARTINIQUE ∞ BERMUDA and TEN MORE!



Morro Castle at the entrance to Havana Harbor. In sight of this famous Spanish fort the battleship Maine was sunk, precipitating the Spanish-American War.





Statue of Simon Bolivar at Caracas. Under the leadership of this patriot South America shook off the yoke of Spanish Rule early in the 19th century.

Glorious names—glorious places. Tempting beyond words is this fascinating one-month cruise that includes the colorful cities along the northern coast of South America, the Panama Canal, and the glowing, storied islands of the Caribbean Sea.

White Star Liner MEGANTIC
Sailing from New York
Jan. 23 and Feb. 27
30—31 days

The *Megantic*, your cruise home, is specially constructed for tropical cruising and you have an added advantage in the 25 years' actual cruising experience of the White Star Line in the West Indies.

Some accommodations cost but a trifle over
$8 per day
Less than you would pay at any smart resort

The coupon at the right will bring interestingly illustrated cruise literature.

2 Mediterranean Winter Cruises—46 days—White Star Liner *Adriatic*, Red Star Liner *Lapland*.

WHITE STAR LINE No. 1 Broadway, New York City
Please send me rates and descriptive matter about the West Indies Cruise.

Name
Street Address
City D3

SAVANNAH
GEORGIA

Ever Famous
for its
History and Climate
Location and Progress

Nearly two hundred years of wars and romance have built this great city of the South. And ever in this passing of time has the climate been healthfully mild.

Now, Savannah is the South's most beautiful and historic resort with splendid tourist hotels, all sports and attractions. Hunting, fishing and water sports. Golf on the country's first golf club. A new 700-acre municipal park is being developed, to include four additional golf courses—one about to open for play.

Savannah is showing more consistent business progress than any other section of the South. It is an international port as well as a great manufacturing and distributing center. Leading capitalists of the country are investing in Savannah property.

The new Savannah-Carolina bridge opens a motor route to the far South, 210 miles shorter via Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va. Railroads grant stopover privileges on all round trip Florida tickets. Palatial passenger steamships in coastwise service stop at Savannah.

For illustrative booklets and road information, address

Tourist Department
BOARD OF TRADE
10 E. Broughton Street, Savannah, Georgia

Westcott W HOSIERY
At Leading Dealers
for MEN & WOMEN

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

THE first step to the perfect flavor is taken right in the southern fields where the peanuts are grown. The peanuts for Beech-Nut Peanut Butter are carefully selected and then carefully sorted to assure the glorious flavor of Beech-Nut. Sold in sparkling glass jars.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

into contact with Siki he may have been just a playful savage. But to these men of his own race, some of whom fought in the war with him, he was a great man. They discust fiercely the desirability of slaughtering 100 whites on the spot in Hell's Kitchen where Siki fell, but a wiser head prevailed and they turned to consideration of the funeral. Could Siki be laid to rest, as in Senegal, after they had washed his body and prayed to Mohammed over it? "He should then be wrapt in clean sheets," said his blood brother, "and laid in the earth without a box. Cover him with leaves and lay earth on the lower body with the left hand and on the upper body with the right hand."

"Great is our brother Siki," the others said. In the darkness, Siki's parrot slept and his pet monkey curled up contented with the jungle heat, altho out in the street it was December.

The body was finally laid out according to the civilized customs of Harlem in a negro undertaking parlor. Siki's Memphis wife decided he should be "laid away proper."

Moslem as well as Christian prayers were recited at Battling Siki's funeral, after some of his admirers had been refused permission to place his battered boxing-gloves in the coffin with him. As we read:

> Nearly 2,000 curious negroes and white persons clustered in the street while the simple Christian services were being held inside by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, negro pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in 138th Street near Seventh Avenue.
>
> After Mr. Powell had delivered his short oration over the body, seven of Siki's Mohammedan friends prayed to Allah in Arabic that the assassinated fighter might have the royal reception in Paradise which they believed he deserved. One of these, Kebe Bengalis, an importer, cited Siki's exploits in the World War, where he won the Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire for conspicuous gallantry with the French territorial troops, and the fact that he had won forty of his forty-six ring battles.
>
> Mr. Powell dealt with the career of the man.
>
> "He was known throughout civilization as the Jungle Boy, the Singular Senegalese and the Jungle Hercules," the minister said in part. "No man ever came out of Africa who lived a more dramatic life or had a more tragic end. A lack of proper preparation and a noble purpose were the two most dreadful mistakes of his life. Our civilization is perhaps more to blame for these mistakes than he was."

And there was something in Siki's history that stirred the imaginations of editorial writers, some of whom moralized picturesquely thereon. Witness the New York *World:*

> What a monstrous fellow was this Battling Siki, who has just been bumped off in so lamentable a fashion! Here was the brute primeval: musing on him, one could conceive him as the ancestor of the whole human race. But how different an ancestor from that hairy specter which

Handiest thing in the house

For Cuts

Dress at once with "Vaseline" Jelly. Prevents soreness. Shuts out air and dirt. Heals quickly. Keep it handy for every emergency.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. COMPANY
(Consolidated)
State Street New York

Vaseline
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PETROLEUM JELLY

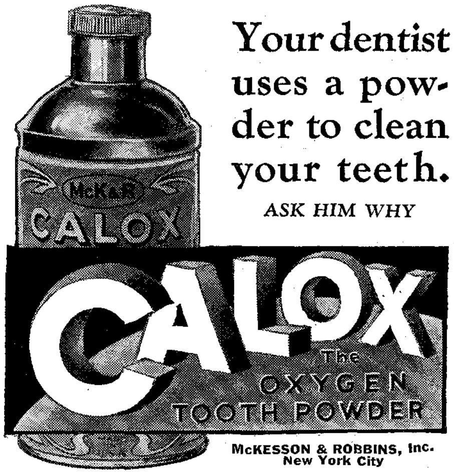
DREER'S Garden Book

"Armchair gardening" is a fascinating occupation for a winter evening. You can plan next summer's garden now from Dreer's 1926 Garden Book, which lists everything in Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, with full cultural information.

A copy mailed free if you mention Literary Digest

HENRY A. DREER
1306 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENT-SENSE, free book for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Established 1869. Write
LACEY & LACEY, 784 F St., Washington, D. C.



Your dentist uses a powder to clean your teeth.

ASK HIM WHY

McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.
New York City

OPERA AND ITS STARS
By Mabel Wagnalls

A feast for opera lovers! "Lohengrin," "Aida," and fifteen other grand operas described in musical phrases. You can visualize everything—stage settings, emotions of singers, tones of music, personality of characters. You learn the plot and sense the libretto. Also personal interviews with world-famous singers and their pictures.

"How splendid your book is! Beautiful in feeling and comprehension. And how interesting!"—Marcella Sembrich.

"I read the book with much interest and it gave me great pleasure."—Maria Jeritza.

"Your book is most educating and entertaining."—Josef Stransky, Director.

425 pages. Cloth 8vo. $3, net; $3.14, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

used to haunt the late Mr. Bryan! He was no hulking clod out of a scientist's note-book but a human figure out of the early epics of mankind. He had, it is true, the mentality of a backward toad: he could speak nine languages, and his total vocabulary in all, it is said, was 157 words, counting profane expletives.

But he had the soul of a god. He was the victim of moody fits, not comprehensible to us, who have not lived in the paleolithic age; he was subject to berserk rages, when life was not safe within a mile of him. He also had strange humors and whimsies: he marched the streets of Paris clad in frock coat, silk hat, monocle, yellow gloves and tan shoes, carrying a monkey on his shoulder and dragging a yowling lion cub at the end of a chain; he liked to ride all night in a taxi, and then, just for merry play, refuse to pay the driver, lashing out with his great fists if protest were entered. He had vast and engaging conceit: he appeared one time in Pennsylvania Station with a wine-bearer bringing up the rear; and while he argued with the small, gray-haired clerk at the information desk he quaffed mighty quaffs from a two-gallon jug, until he became so drunk that the small, gray-haired clerk seized him by the seat of the breeches and threw him out in the street, where he sat down on the curb and apostrophized the stars on the ingratitude of man. He was perpetually in difficulty over women, but survived somehow. And in all this grotesque career, search of the records indicates that the greatest punishment he ever drew was a $5 fine. He faced the Magistrates, grinned that grin out of the primordial forest, the grin grinned by the first man when he discovered he was a man, and the Magistrates turned him loose as they would turn loose a lovable child.

What is all this but the sulks and tempers of Achilles, the prank of Siegfried and the boars, the strutting of Beowulf, the amours of Lemminkainen? We have had a walking image of our beginnings among us and did not know it. Let us pause and admire ourselves. If we had such an ancestor, we had something of which we can be proud.

Doesn't Need Glasses.—The carelessness of a printer in making galley-proof corrections led to this amusing appearance of an ad in *The Camera* Monday night, and the following letter from a subscriber:

"Found—Pair of tortoise-shell glasses on University campus Sunday. Owner may have same by describing Mrs. Lucile Neuswanger of Pueblo."

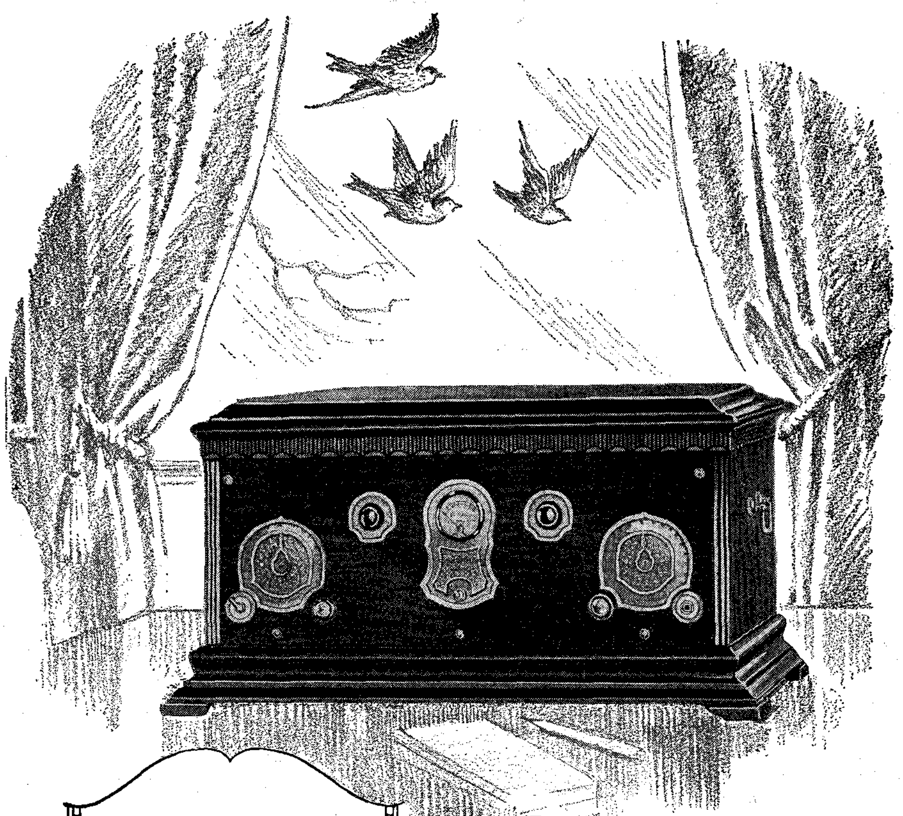
The letter:

"*Daily Camera*:—My guess is that Mrs. Lucile Neuswanger is a tall lady with bobbed hair, wears glasses, and fur-trimmed clothes, also silk stockings. If this description fits please send me the glasses.—A Subscriber."—*Boulder* (*Col.*) *Daily Camera.*

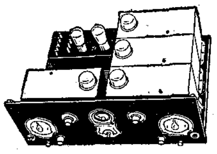
You'd Hardly Believe It.—

HOLY-MOSES

Monona, Ia., Nov. 19.—St. Patrick's church was the scene of a pretty ceremony, when Miss Irene Moses and Elmer Holy were united in marriage by the Rev. Father Donlon. They were attended by Miss M. Moses and J. Holy, sister and brother of the bride and groom. The wedding music was furnished by a quartet from St. Patrick's choir with organ accompaniment. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Holy will be at home on the groom's farm near Monona.—*Dubuque Times-Journal.*



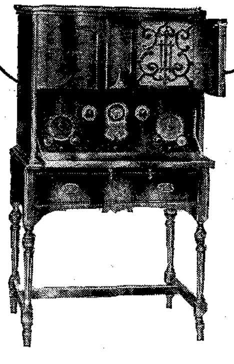
No. 601 Receiver, treasure chest type. 6-tube; totally shielded; dual control; equipped with voltmeter; operates horn or cone type Loud Speaker; Solid Mahogany.



Shielded Against Interference

Each of the four tuned radio frequency circuits of the No. 601 and the No. 602 Stromberg-Carlson Receivers are totally shielded *against strong local signals impressing their frequencies directly on the tuning coils.*

At the same time, the individual circuits are shielded from each other. No radio impulse can enter except by your antenna and only the one to which it is tuned. These Receivers have almost perfect ability to reject unwanted broadcasting—the famous Stromberg-Carlson quality of "Rejectivity."



No. 602 Art Console Type. American Walnut; Built-in Loud Speaker; spaces for batteries and battery charger; 6-tubes; totally shielded; equipped with voltmeter.

Fidelity of Tone

MUSICALLY cultured people prefer Stromberg-Carlson Receivers.

Those who appreciate fine violins, grand pianos, boxes at the opera and season tickets to concert courses know what well-played instruments sound like. They wish to appraise the playing of Hoffman, the singing of Homer, the technique of Seidel as accurately by radio as though seated before them.

They prefer a Stromberg-Carlson Receiver because of its faithful tone reproduction. This fidelity of tone is due in large measure to "*Rejectivity*," an exclusive Stromberg-Carlson feature, made possible by *totally shielding* each radio frequency circuit.

Any authorized dealer will gladly demonstrate the difference between tone which merely *approximates* broadcasting and tone which *duplicates* it—Stromberg-Carlson tone.

Ask your dealer to show you NEUTRODYNE *the latest Stromberg-Carlson Receivers*

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.
1060 University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Stromberg-Carlson

MAKERS OF VOICE TRANSMISSION *and* VOICE RECEPTION APPARATUS *for* MORE *than* THIRTY YEARS.

Adair
Guaranteed
6½% Bonds
yield

62% more than 4% bonds
30% more than 5% bonds
18% more than 5½% bonds
8% more than 6% bonds

Increase
Your
Income!

NO other bond of equal security offers so much—an annual income of $65 for every $1,000 invested—both principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by the Adair Realty & Trust Company, with capital and surplus exceeding $2,000,000.

No bond could be safer—amply secured by a closed first mortgage upon income earning properties, ideally located—backed by a record of over 60 years without loss to any investor—and approved for insurance by one of the oldest and strongest surety companies in America.

If your present holdings do not yield you 6½%—if your present holdings are not guaranteed and cannot be insured—you owe it to yourself and those dependent upon you to thoroughly investigate Adair Guaranteed Bonds.

Mail the coupon today
$1000, $500 and $100 denominations
Serial Maturities

ADAIR REALTY
& TRUST CO.
Founded 1865
Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
ADAIR REALTY & MORTGAGE
COMPANY, INC.
270 Madison Avenue, New York City
Ownership Identical

Adair Realty & Trust Co.,
Dept. LD4, Atlanta, Ga.
Please send me full information describing recent issues of Adair Guaranteed 6½% Bonds.

Name......................................

Address......................................

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

CAN WE KEEP PROSPEROUS THROUGH 1926?

AS 1925 passed the nation was enjoying such prosperity as it has seldom known; and business authorities insist that caution and care will keep us prosperous in 1926. The new year opened, as one financial writer put it, "with the cleanest business map within the memory of living man." The testimony of editors, bankers, business leaders, government officials and financial writers to the prospect of the continuance of our present prosperity is so unanimous that there is no need of calling a roll. Almost without exception, says a Cleveland bank official, "business men are looking toward 1926 with substantial optimism." That the present business prosperity will carry on well into 1926 is the opinion of all the leading bankers and industrial leaders questioned at the end of the year by the Associated Press. Secretary Mellon sees a steady improvement in general economic conditions. Secretary Hoover finds both our own country and the rest of the world facing "a more favorable outlook at this turn of the year than for a long time past." Opinions of leading bankers collected by *The American Banker* indicate that they "are looking forward to the present high rate of business activity to continue for the greater part of 1926." But, as the New York *World* points out, the volume of reviews and predictions at the turn of the year has now reached almost overwhelming proportions. So it tries to simplify matters for its readers by classifying them into three groups:

> First, there are the big captains of industry whose word counts for so much in the business world that they venture to utter only optimistic generalities.
>
> The second group, more specific and more critical in their analyses, consist mainly of bankers. As a rule, they are cheerful over the immediate prospect, but they are also disposed to advise conservative policies. Thus President Loasby of the Equitable Trust Company warns that the unbounded prosperity of 1925 can not continue indefinitely, and that "it behooves us to consider the possibility of a change and act with discretion."
>
> A third group of forecasters, and the one which commands the widest attention because of its more detached and disinterested view-point, consists of a small number of economists and statisticians who have made business analysis their profession. Among these Mr. John Moody sees a trade reaction later in the year, but as there has been no serious inflation he believes that no severe depression is probable. Col. Leonard P. Ayres, another recognized statistical authority, likewise believes that business during all of 1926 will not be so good as it was in the last quarter of 1925.
>
> The predictions this year generally agree that the immediate outlook is promising, but through most of them runs the idea that it is well to temper optimism with caution.

This note of caution is exprest by no less an authority than Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He says: "All signs indicate that if we will temper our optimism with a sprinkling of caution we shall continue our high level of prosperity over 1926." As the Department of Commerce is in such close touch with industrial statistics and furnishes the facts for so many forecasters, it will pay us to quote further from what the Secretary says in the New Year's issue of *Commerce Reports:*

> The United States has produced and consumed more goods in 1925 in proportion to population than ever before in its history. Our standard of living has, therefore, been the highest in our history—and is, of course, the highest in the world. This improvement, however, has been greater in the urban centers than in agricultural communities.
>
> The dominant favorable factor in our outlook is our increased productivity, due to fundamental and continuing forces—such as the cumulation of education, the advancement of science, skill, and elimination of waste. Other favorable indications on the immediate horizon are that the stocks of commodities are moderate; there is employment for practically every one; real wages are at a high level; savings are the largest in history and capital is therefore abundant; and the whole machinery of production and distribution is operating at a higher degree of efficiency than ever before. While wholesale prices for the year as a whole have averaged about 6 per cent. higher than for the previous year, it is largely owing to needed advance in prices of agricultural products.
>
> There are some phases of the situation which require caution. Continuation of real-estate and stock speculation, and its possible extension into commodities with inevitable inflation; the overextension of instalment buying; the extortion by foreign government-fostered monopolies dominating our raw-material imports; the continued economic instability of certain foreign countries; the lag in recovery of certain major agricultural products; the instability of the coal industry; the uncertainties of some important labor relationships—all these are matters of concern. But, as said above, with caution we should continue a prosperous year over 1926.
>
> Agriculture, while it is better than it was two years ago, still leaves the farmers with much accumulated debt, and generally has not gained a stability that makes for contentment, because its basic economic problem of market is unsolved.

Construction, according to Mr. Hoover, has played a very large part in the business activity of recent years. Various public works' programs for next year, together with electrical and railway expansion, "indicate a continuing demand for heavy construction." And "while it might be thought that the war deficiency in housing has been overcome, yet the high real wage in industry creates a demand for better housing, and this condition combined with the migration to suburbs due to the motor promises to continue as long as employment remains general." Our foreign trade has been most satisfactory. Turning to the financial situation, Mr. Hoover says:

> The year has been characterized by increased savings, comparatively easy-money conditions, the issuance of a large volume of both domestic and foreign securities, and by an extraordinary rise in the prices of stocks accompanied by marked speculation on the New York Stock Exchange. This fever of speculation is also wide-spread in real estate, and unless our financial policies are guided with courage and wisdom this speculation may yet reflect into the commodity markets, thereby reversing the cautious buying policies of recent years. Psychology plays a large part in business movements, and overoptimism can only land us on the shores of overdepression.

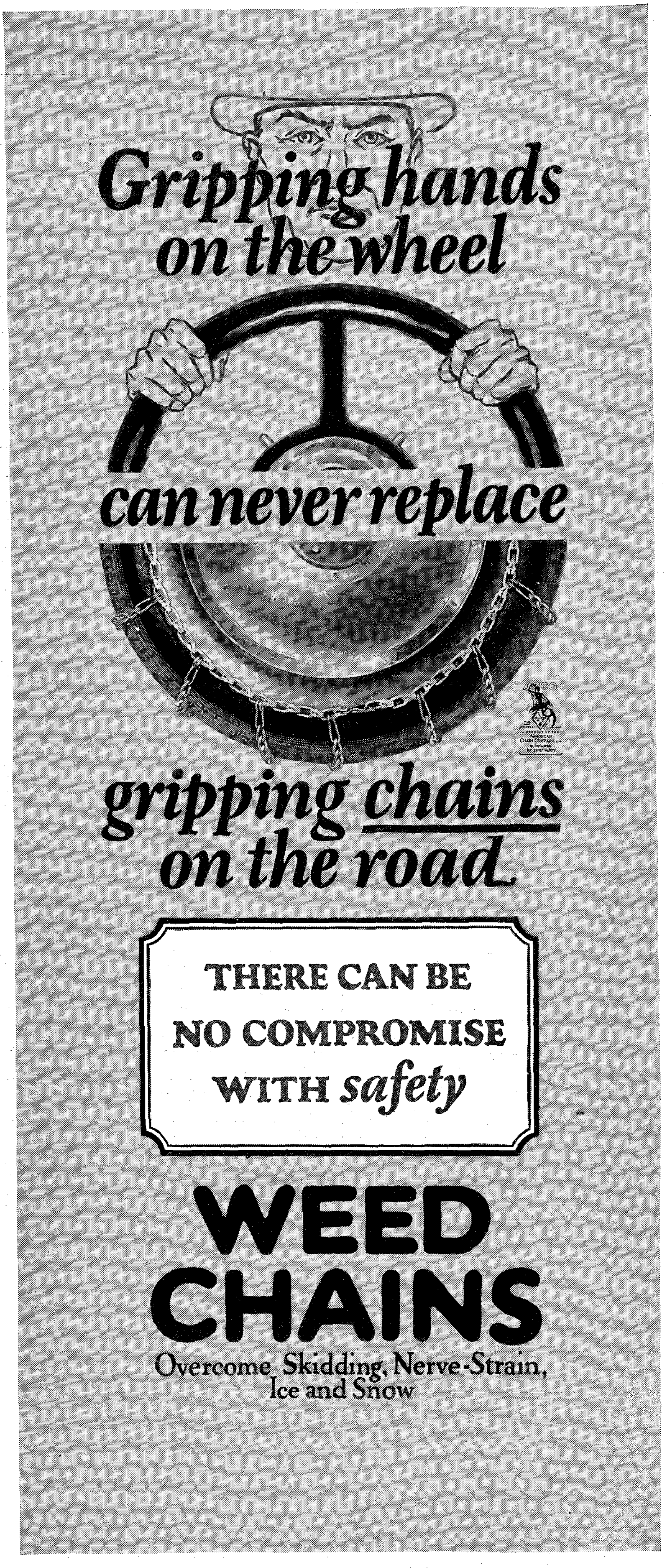
The Secretary of Commerce is no less cheerful when he looks abroad: "in the foreign field as a whole, the situation is more promising than at any other time in twelve years." So Mr. Hoover concludes:

> On the whole, both our own country and the rest of the world face a more favorable outlook at this turn of the year than for a long time past. We, ourselves, however, need to be on our guard against reckless optimism. What we need is an even keel in our financial controls, and our growing national efficiency will continue us in increasing prosperity.

Plainly, comments *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "neither the country at large nor stock speculators, nor real-estate operators, can afford to disregard such a carefully and moderately worded warning against overdoing things as Mr. Hoover gives in the foregoing."

Generally speaking, says *The Annalist*, "optimism over the year's outlook shows a wholesome flavor of caution which augurs well for the avoidance of serious reaction even in certain weak places." Some of these weak places are pointed out by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> The building boom that has been so substantially responsible for the activity of the past months has taken us to a point where many conservative and well-informed interests are willing to state publicly their conviction that we have overdone a good thing, or at the very least are in danger of overdoing it shortly, and that should present rents be maintained much further something approaching disaster for many trusting investors and for those dependent in one way or another upon the construction industry awaits. There are a good many, likewise, who privately, if not publicly, express well-considered opinions that we have been rather reckless in our foreign lending, and that so far from realizing all the expected blessings from such investments we shall sooner or later find that heavy losses are inescapable. No one doubts that the real-estate boom has been carried to ridiculous extremes, and that such extravagances are not by any means solely confined to Florida.
>
> Meanwhile reports that have been coming from agricultural regions indicate a continued, if not increased, unrest there. The opinion prevails in many such districts



Invest Your Surplus Funds

WHERE the principal will be safe and the interest promptly paid twice yearly. Buy Bonds that are issued under U. S. Government supervision by the world's largest mutual farm mortgage banking system. The entire proceeds are used to build up the farming business through loans to active farmers at reasonable rates.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Safe—Marketable—Tax-Free

You can buy Federal Land Bank Bonds from any Federal Land Bank or from the Fiscal Agent. Denominations: $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Both principal and interest are tax-free.

Federal Land Banks are located at

Baltimore, Md.
Berkeley, Calif.
Columbia, S. C.
Houston, Texas
Louisville, Ky.
New Orleans, La.
Omaha, Nebr.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Wichita, Kan.

Write for Federal Farm Loan Board Circular No. 16, Addressing the nearest Federal Land Bank or

CHAS. E. LOBDELL, *Fiscal Agent*
FEDERAL LAND BANKS
Washington, D. C.

Buy
Federal Land Bank
Bonds

Total Assets of the 12 Federal Land Banks Exceed one Billion Dollars

Dialogs, Monologs, Musical Comedies and Revues, Minstrel Opening Choruses, Darky Plays. **PLAYS** Vaudeville Acts How to Stage a Play Make-up Goods Catalog FREE.
T. S. DENISON & CO., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 34 CHICAGO

Ideal Power Mowers Make Ideal Lawns

Thousands of home owners, parks, schools, colleges, hospitals, cemeteries, etc., keep their lawns in fine condition with IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWERS. The IDEAL saves labor—saves money—builds finer lawns. A size and type for lawns of every kind. Nearly 20,000 in use. Guaranteed. Write for interesting literature and the IDEAL story of better lawns.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
420 Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Mich.
237-239 Lafayette St.
New York, N. Y.
11 E. Harrison St.
Chicago, Ill.

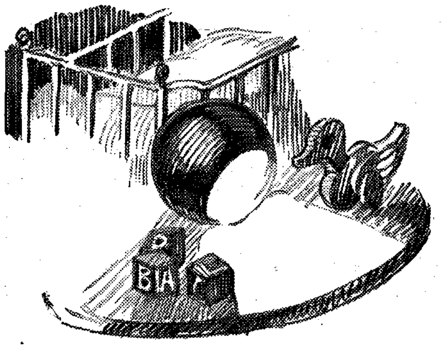
Ideal Power Lawn Mowers

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

that the farmers, while bringing cheer to the rest of the country with abundant crops, have overproduced and are accordingly due paternalistic protection at the expense of the nation.

Unfortunately certain, moreover, is it that the truly amazing volume of consumption that the year's statistics will register has been made possible by credit extension that can hardly be termed sound. Probably sales could not have been made in any such amounts except by some similar method. But however that may be, the rank and file of the people in this country are to-day using and enjoying a vast quantity of merchandise of all sorts from clothing to motor-cars and radios, for which they have not fully paid and for which they can, without extreme sacrifice at all events, pay as agreed only if the opportunity for regular work at good wages is steadily provided in the future. Any very substantial reduction in general business activity, any sudden shock in the business community or any important adverse development which might arise from any one of a number of causes could, in these circumstances, not well fail to bring widespread embarrassment.

In the New York *Times* we find the writer on the market page citing industrial mercantile and leaders to the effect that conditions favor the continuance of good business for the first half of this year at least. There is every reason for confidence, says Franklin K. Sprague, financial editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that business prosperity has not spent itself." Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* thinks "we may look forward to 1926 in the reasonable assurance that prosperity will continue, but we should not speed the wheels of industry too eagerly, and we should not for a single day forget the troubles that would inevitably follow a misuse of our huge credit instruments." As far as price prospects are concerned, Prof. Irving Fisher is quoted in *The Evening Post* as believing that prices are rather likely to rise this year, "altho there is about an even chance that they will neither rise nor fall appreciatively"; and Walter S. Case, of Case, Pomeroy & Co., says he thinks that prices will rise at least for the earlier part of the year, altho the underlying trend for the next ten years or so should be downward. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, says in *The Post:* "The outlook for 1926 is a favorable one in that it promises to be a time of general prosperity." But to Colonel Ayres "this outlook is modified by the prospect that during the latter part of the year the business tide is likely to be running out instead of continuing to flow in." John Moody, of Moody's Investors Service, looks for some slackening in industry during the coming year, with the general trend of commodity prices being downward, with lower interest rates and somewhat lower levels for stocks and bonds. *The*



Think of Me in the Nursery

Set me on the table. Tilt me forward till I light. Look! I light silently—on just the right spot. See? I have not disturbed the little one—for the *rest* of the room is *almost* dark. But *you* can see about.

I was quiet. You can now be quiet, too.

I "belong" almost anywhere, from the finest writing tables to the simplest bedroom. I work silently, give perfect shade and—in the right spot—good light.

A Tilting Ball is a six-inch hollow sphere of Bakelite. The lamp is on the inside. When tilted forward it comes to rest again and lights. A beautiful unbreakable lamp and shade in one. In "Ebony" material only $6, with cord and attachment plug. In Flame Orange, Pottery Green, Old Mahogany and Chinese Lacquer, $7.50

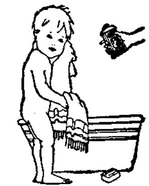
TORK TILTING BALLS

May be purchased through electrical dealers everywhere, or will be sent postpaid in United States upon receipt of price plus 25c each for postage and mailing. If desired, shipment will be made by parcel post, C.O.D

Illustrated article "Some Thoughts About Lighting Fixtures" will simplify your lighting problems. Contains plates of all Tork Lights. Sent free upon reqest.

TORK LIGHTS
For Years to Come

TORK COMPANY, 8 W. 40th St., New York
Also Makers of **TORK CLOCKS**



After A Bath With
Cuticura Soap
Dust With
Cuticura Talcum
Delicately Medicated Of Pleasing Fragrance

Endorsed by Mothers and Women Generally

Nothing but praise and commendation is coming from the women of the country for that delightful and helpful new book—

A PARENT'S GUIDE TO CHILDREN'S READING

By Mary Graham Bonner

The book answers the parent's question, **"WHAT SHALL WE GIVE OUR CHILD TO READ?"** whether the child be a tot of five or of any other age up to sixteen. It is charmingly written, all classified and indexed.

"I read it from cover to cover with joy!" declared Flora Louise Hunn, State Chairman, General Federation of Women's Clubs, New Haven, Conn.

"We mothers can scarcely keep up on so many publications and a descriptive guide such as this will prove a help," says Mrs. H. E. Henderson, State President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Durham, N. H.

"I like the book immensely," says Angelo Patri, distinguished teacher and author, 601 E. 170th St., New York. "It ought to be of great service to teachers and parents who are distracted by the number of books that stock the market."

"I have decided to add it to our State Parent-Teacher Association loan library," says Alice F. Kiernan, President, Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers and the P.-T. A., Somerset, Pa.

"A most complete and well-prepared list," says Mrs. J. A. Rich, State Chairman, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Providence, R. I.

"I shall take pleasure in bringing this book to the attention of our parents-teachers associations," says Ella Victoria Dobbs, Dept. of Industrial Arts, University of Missouri.

Every one with children to raise will find the book a source of help for many years. 188 pages.

12mo. Cloth. $1.75, net; $1.89, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Magazine of Wall Street's questionnaire addrest to several thousand business men leads the editor to conclude that "the business community intends to do a larger gross business on the basis of a healthier financial condition without recourse to excessive borrowings and without sacrificing a liquid business position." Banking journals are uniformly optimistic. This paragraph from the January letter of the National City Bank of New York is characteristic:

> The basis for increased prosperity in 1925 was the fact that the principal industries of this country had attained more nearly to a state of normal equilibrium than they had held previously since the war, and this basis for confidence remains. The same condition now gives assurance of continued prosperity.

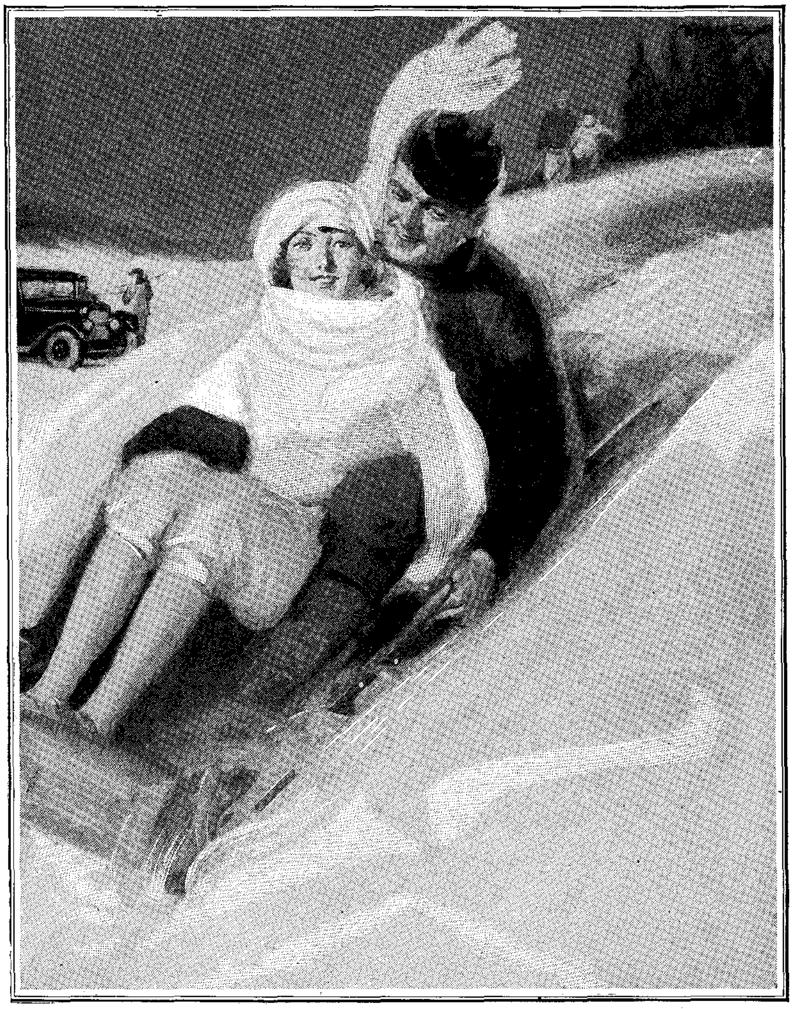
Frank Greene, who is managing editor of *Bradstreet's* and who prepares a monthly business map for *The Nation's Business*, says in his article in the January issue of the latter magazine: "As long as the careful buying so often complained of and yet so frequently commended continues, the fears of overproduction of ordinary goods based on the concededly large producing capacity existing, need hardly give concern." Finally, the Alexander Hamilton Institute sets down in its *Business Conditions Weekly* the following factors favorable to a continuation of prosperity:

1. The credit of the Federal Reserve Banks is not overextended.
2. Merchandise inventories and mercantile credits are generally healthy.
3. Prices of building materials have not increased much during 1925.
4. Building contracts are large enough to insure a continuation of activity for some months to come.
5. The large corn and cotton crops form a back-log to prosperity.
6. Adequate transportation facilities insure prompt deliveries, a factor in keeping the merchandise situation liquid.
7. Railway buying will be up to average or better.
8. The just attitude of the Commerce Commission insures stability in railway finances.
9. Confidence in the Coolidge Administration and Congress makes for optimism in business.
10. The Locarno Treaty indicates a constructive trend in Europe.

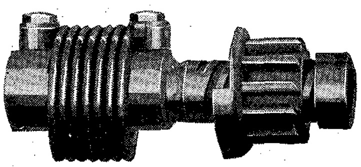
While the favorable factors preponderate, attention is called by this authority to certain "unfavorable factors which will act as a drag on further expansion".

1. Loans against realty mortgages and Stock-Exchange securities are unusually large.
2. Some localities are adversely affected by the small wheat crop and the reduced prices of corn and cotton.
3. The cost of living has increased moderately in 1925; a further increase in 1926 would be reflected in a higher cost of doing business and demands for wage increases and strikes.
4. Rates on time loans (stock exchange) have risen from 3½ to 5 per cent. during the past year.

ECLIPSE
STARTER PRODUCTS



IN any season, in any weather, your motor car takes you where you *want to go*—opens new opportunities for health, recreation, happiness and profit. In the old days, business and social activities yielded largely to the handicaps of winter... *But not now!*... Cold and snow merely serve to emphasize the comfort, dependability and ease of operation of the modern motor car, in which the Eclipse Bendix Drive plays an important part.

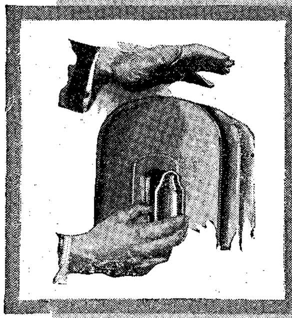


"THE MECHANICAL HAND THAT CRANKS YOUR CAR"

ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY
ELMIRA, N. Y.

ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J.
ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY, *Ltd.*, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Have you a cold radiator?



AIRID Air Valves make cold radiators *hot* Attach easily to any steam radiator without tools—need no adjusting—never leak—make no noise. Sold at heating and plumbing stores. Only $1.60.

AIRID
AIR VALVES
make cold radiators HOT

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
1810 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send me a trial Airid (one only). (Guaranteed 5 years) (This will be mailed C. O. D., or enclose check or money order for $1.60.)

Name ....

Address ....

WANT WORK AT HOME?

Earn $18 to $60 a week **Retouching** photos. Men or women. No selling or canvassing. We teach you, guarantee employment and furnish **Working Outfit Free.** *Limited offer.* ***Write to-day. Artcraft Studios,*** **Dept. D4, 3900 Sheridan Road, Chicago.**

Tuberculosis!

IT'S AN UGLY word, but we don't dread it in Albuquerque. Here the tuberculous are welcome. They are not feared in this climate where no one ever ***contracts*** tuberculosis.

Here the tuberculosis patient can bring his family with absolute safety. Here he will live the outdoor life ***comfortably*** the year around. Mild winters. Summers so tempered with keen mountain breezes that everyone sleeps under blankets at night. Less than one-fifth the rainfall of eastern health resorts; less than one-half the rainfall of Colorado. Low humidity; no fogs; no muggy weather.

Our new illustrated book ***Putting 4-Wheel Brakes on Tuberculosis*** tells about Albuquerque and the thousands who have found health here after failing in less favored climates. It will be sent ***gratis*** to the names you suggest. Use the coupon.

Albuquerque Civic Council
749 First National Bank Building,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Gentlemen: Please send free copy of your book, ***Putting 4-Wheel Brakes On Tuberculosis*** to

Name ....

Address ....

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 30.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes an appropriation of 450,000,000 francs to continue the campaign in Morocco against Abd-el-Krim.

December 31.—Floods inflict great damage to property and cause loss of life in many parts of Europe and the British Isles.

Crown Prince Carol has renounced the rights of succession to the Roumanian throne and will relinquish all his prerogatives as Crown Prince, says a dispatch from Bucharest. King Ferdinand, his father, has accepted the renunciation.

Pope Pius XI promulgates the Feast of the Kingdom of Christ as a part of the Roman Catholic liturgy, as announced in his recent encyclical, and pronounces the year 1926 as holy year for the entire world.

Leon Trotzky is reelected a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist party.

January 2.—On the recommendation of Premier Mussolini, the Italian Cabinet decrees the creation of the Royal Academy of Italy to be modeled after the French Academy with its "Forty Immortals." The Italian Academy will have a membership of sixty.

The continuation of disastrous floods causes great damage in Holland and Belgium, and the damage at Liége is estimated at 20,000,000 francs.

Leon Trotzky is reelected to the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist party, the high directing organ of Soviet Russia, after an interval of six years, and L. B. Kameneff, who had been a regular member, is reduced to an alternate member, and G. Sokolnikov is eliminated.

January 3.—Premier Pangalos of Greece announces the establishment of a military dictatorship, in which he will take control of all government affairs.

Premier Tsankoff of Bulgaria resigns and advises King Boris to entrust the formation of a new cabinet to M. Liaptcheff, the leader of the Democratic party.

January 4.—Andrey Liaptcheff accepts the Premiership of Bulgaria.

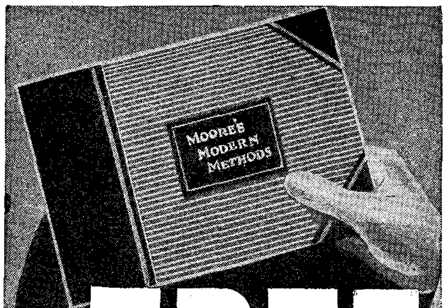
Dowager Queen Margherita of Savoy, mother of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, dies at Bordighera. She was born at Turin, November 20, 1851.

The National Assembly of Roumania accepts Prince Carol's renunciation of his succession to the throne and confirms the appointment of Carol's four-year-old son, Prince Michel, as heir-apparent.

Peace negotiations between the Syrian representatives, headed by Ameer Amin Arsalan, and Henry de Jouvenel, French High Commissioner, have failed, it is reported, because the Druse leaders refuse to surrender their arms.

DOMESTIC

December 29.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine announces that the restrictions on the entry of narcissus bulbs, authorized by Secretary Wallace three years ago,



FREE

140-page Book full of life-size ruled forms, each one completely filled in. The answer to problems of accounting and record keeping for any business or profession.
Send for this FREE Book today
John C. Moore Corporation
(Established 1839)
3051 Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.

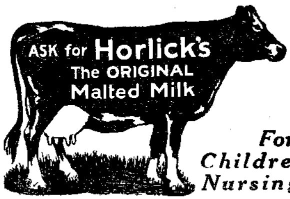
MOORE'S LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS
In Use In More Than 300,000 Offices

PATENTS BOOKLET FREE HIGHEST REFERENCES BEST RESULTS PROMPTNESS ASSURED
Watson E. Coleman, *Patent Lawyer*, 644 G St., Washington, D. C.

PRINT YOUR OWN
Cards, Stationery, Circulars, Paper, etc. Save money. **Print for others, big profit.** Complete outfits $8.85. Job press $12, $35. *Rotary $150.* All easy, rules sent. Write for catalog presses type etc. **THE PRESS CO., U-23, Meriden, Conn.**

Trees—Roses—Vines
at new low prices in small or large lots.
Illustrated 50-page catalogue FREE.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
2211 Green Street Rochester, N. Y.

Avoid Imitations



Safe Milk and Food For *INFANTS, Children, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, etc.*

Too Fat ? Too Thin

One condition is as dangerous as the other—and there is but ONE sure, safe way to correct it. This treatment is explained in that life-saving book

EAT YOUR WAY TO HEALTH
By ROBERT HUGH ROSE, A.B., M.D.
Instructor, Post-Graduate Medical School, New York

Dr. Rose has achieved wonders for patients who were too fat and too thin. In this book he tells you how it was done.

HOW TO REDUCE WEIGHT
It's really simple. Choose your foods from the long list. Follow his instructions.

HOW TO MAINTAIN WEIGHT
How you can maintain your weight and keep in good health at the same time.

TO GAIN WEIGHT
Under Dr. Rose it is an easy process with foods that are tasty and nourishing.

TO REDUCE BLOOD-PRESSURE
High blood-pressure is a menace to health. Dr. Rose shows how to control blood-pressure by diet.

252 Recipe Menus of delicious foods to reduce, increase and maintain weight.

12mo, 246 pages. Cloth, $2, net; $2.14 postpaid. At Bookstores, or send direct to

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 356 Fourth Avenue, New York

will go into effect on January 1, without modification.

December 30.—The bulk of Frank A. Munsey's fortune, estimated at between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000, is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, according to his will just filed.

January 1.—The naval court of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster attributes the loss of the *Shenandoah* on September 3 to the force of the storm, and absolves Lieut.-Com. Zachary Lansdowne and the crew of blame for the accident.

American radio programs are heard in England, and English programs are heard in America by means of a system of relays and amplification arranged by the Radio Corporation of America and several broadcasting stations.

January 2.—Countess Catherine Karolyi of Hungary, to whom admission to the United States has been denied by Secretary Kellogg, files, through her lawyers, a petition in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for a mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to direct the United States Consul at Paris to visa her passport to this country.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans Bureau, and John W. Thompson lose their appeal from conviction of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with contracts for hospitals for disabled veterans, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago affirms the conviction in the district court.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco upholds the action by the United States District Court in Los Angeles in ordering the cancellation of the leaseholds of the Edward L. Doheny interests in Naval Oil Reserve No. 1 in California on the ground that they were obtained through conspiracy and collusion. The court, however, reverses the finding of the trial court, paying the Pan-American Petroleum and Transportation Company, the lessees, $11,786,928 for work done in establishing the Pearl Harbor oil base and the Elk Hills work.

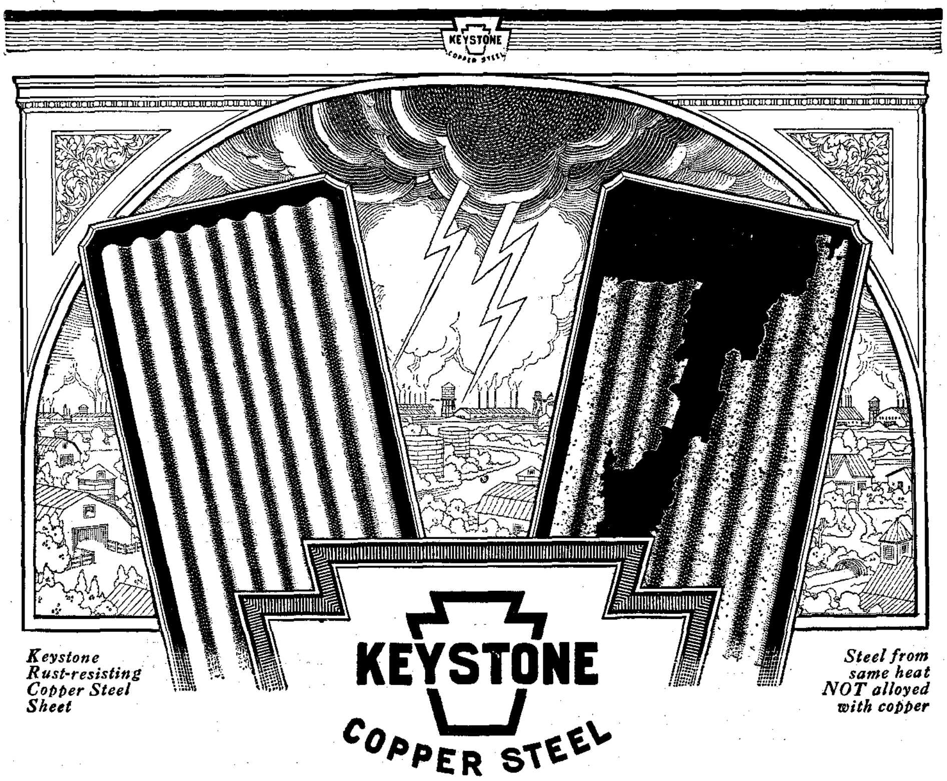
Representative Dickinson of Iowa introduces a bill to provide for the disposal through cooperative associations of the exportable surpluses of wheat, corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, cattle and swine.

January 5.—Senator Walsh of Montana introduces a resolution calling for an inquiry by the Senate Judiciary Committee to determine whether the Department of Justice has properly investigated the practises of the Aluminum Company of America, and Representative Oldfield of Arkansas introduces a resolution asking for an exhaustive investigation of the company.

By a vote of 240 to 27, the House passes a resolution to create a joint Congressional committee to negotiate for the leasing of the Government's Muscle Shoals property.

The Senate adopts Senator La Follette's resolution calling on the Treasury Department for information on tax returns made by companies mining anthracite in the year 1924.

W. K. Hale, a wealthy ranch owner of Oklahoma, and his nephew, Ernest Burkhart, are arrested on suspicion of having caused a series of violent deaths among the Osage Indians in Oklahoma in order to gain their property. Nine others are said to be involved in the conspiracy.


KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL
Keystone Rust-resisting Copper Steel Sheet
Steel from same heat NOT alloyed with copper
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Steel Sheets that *Resist Rust!*

THE destructive enemy of sheet metal is *rust.* It is successfully combated by the use of protective coatings, or by scientific alloying to check and retard its progress. It has been definitely proved that an alloy of copper makes Steel Sheets last longer—very much longer.

KEYSTONE
Rust-resisting Copper Steel

is the most enduring material that can be used for the manufacture of Black and Galvanized Sheets and Roofing Tin Plates. The two sheets pictured above were exposed to the weather for the same length of time. These sheets were identical in manufacture—the same gauge and from the same heat—the only difference being the alloy of copper. Keystone is the *original* Copper Steel, and is better because it has been carefully developed over years of time. Its every improvement has been the result of extended study and research. Send for *Facts* booklet—it will interest you.

For building construction, roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, eaves trough, metal lath, sheet metal work—and for culverts, tanks, flumes, and all uses where rust resistance is important, it pays to insist upon Keystone quality. Sold by leading metal merchants.

Sheet Mill Products

Black Sheets for all purposes, Apollo and Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets, Culvert and Tank Stock, Formed Roofing and Siding Products, Special Sheets for Stamping, Automobile Sheets, Electrical Sheets, Stove and Range Sheets, Barrel and Keg Stock, etc.

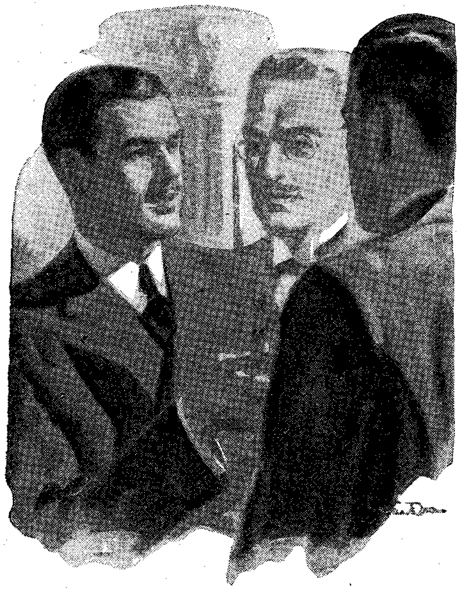
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Tin Mill Products

American Coke and American Charcoal Bright Tin Plates, Taggers Tin, American Old Style and American Nemethodd Roofing Terne Plates, MF Roofing Tin Plates, Black Plate for all purposes: Enameling Stock, Stove Pipe and Elbow Stock, Special Stamping Stock, etc.

American Sheet and Tin Plate Company
General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

District Sales Offices
Chicago Cincinnati Denver Detroit New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Louis
Export Representatives: United States Steel Products Co., New York City
Pacific Coast Representatives: United States Steel Products Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle



"Strop a New Blade and it will Change Your Whole Idea of Shaving," said Gordon.

"I never strop my blades and I get pretty good shaves," said Ellis.

"I'm talking about something better than a pretty good shave," replied Gordon. "Try a shave with a new blade stropped on a Twinplex Stropper and you'll never again shave with an unstropped blade."

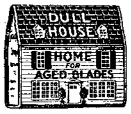
"What's the explanation?" asked Ellis.

"Very simple. The delicate edge of a blade is sensitive to temperature changes. The tiny invisible teeth, which form the edge, get out of line. Unless you strop them back you shave with a saw."

"Isn't stropping a bother?" asked Neville.

"Not a bit," exclaimed Gordon. "You buy a Twinplex and I'll pay for it if it doesn't save you time. I wouldn't sell my Twinplex for a hundred dollars if I couldn't get another."

Get your Twinplex at any good store. Guaranteed for 10 years—sold on a make good basis.



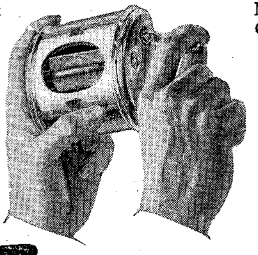
Send for this unique home for Old Blades

Once inside this tiny house with green blinds, blades can't get out to harm anyone. Send 10c, name your razor and we will send you a Dull House and a sharp new blade, made keen by stropping on Twinplex. We can't guarantee that temperature changes won't affect it some, but we believe it will shave better than any new blade you ever used.

TWINPLEX SALES CO.
1625 Locust Street, Saint Louis

New York
London

Montreal
Chicago



Twinplex Stropper
FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

approve.—"A. E. S.," Baltimore, Md.—The sense of the word *approve* in the sentence, "The minutes were read and approved," is defined as: "To pronounce good, proper, or legal; give sanction to, as by official act; ratify, confirm." In this sense the word is not followed by the preposition *of*.

arrest, duress.—"J. W. H.," Zanesville, O.—When a person has been taken into legal custody, the officer makes *an* arrest, or puts the man *under* arrest. The man is then restrained *by* duress; is subjected *to* duress, and is held *under* duress or *in* duress; he may then be *in durance* or *in a state of durance*, but not in a state of arrest nor in a state of duress.

historic, historical.—"L. A. A.," Berryville, Va.—There is a fine distinction between the meanings of the adjectives *historic* and *historical*—"*Historic*, mentioned or celebrated in history; as, *historic* scenes; a *historic* character. *Historical*, belonging or relating to history or historians; containing the record or representation of facts; as, *historical* testimony; *historical* associations." For example, A *historic* book is one celebrated in history; a *historical* book is one relating to history.

internationalism.—"G. H. M.," Pasadena, Calif.—The word *Internationalism* when written with the capital *I* refers to the principles of the International Workingmen's Association, which is also known as the Red International.

But when the word *internationalism* is written with the small *i*, it refers solely to "the character of being related to more nations than one or to nations generally," and by extension "International character or spirit; the principle of community of interests or action between different nations."

This term may be employed in the sense of a world brotherhood and also in the sense of the radical propagandists you describe.

"S. I. S.," Hampton Roads, Va.—The phrase *reductio ad absurdum* means, literally, "reduction to an absurdity," or the proof of a proposition by showing its contradictory to be absurd.

"G. J.," Sayre, Okla.—*Giacomo Puccini's* name is pronounced as follows—*Giacomo, ja-ko'mo*—*a* as in *artistic*, first *o* as in *go*, second *o* as in *obey*; *Puccini, put-chi'ni*—*u* as in *rule*, *i's* as in *police*.

"I. M.," Pewaukee, Wis.—The following are approved forms of the complimentary close for business letters—*Yours truly; Truly yours; Yours very truly; Very truly yours; Very respectfully yours; Respectfully yours; Yours respectfully; Faithfully yours; Sincerely yours; Cordially yours. Respectfully yours* is proper in letters from the young to the aged, from an inferior to a superior, or from a stranger to a person of note or prominence.

"M. S.," Vacaville, Calif.—The two sentences cited—(a) "The man has an *inferiority complex*," and (b) "The man has an *inferior complex*"—are merely expressed differently. No question of grammar is involved. The psychologists who evolved the expression invariably refer to "an inferiority complex," and mean a person whose mental processes have established a condition of inferiority in the individual.

"M. A. C.," San Francisco, Calif.—(1) A *fractional vote* of a political party is a small vote; in other words, a broken vote; a vote in which the members of the party have broken party lines. The word "fractional" is derived from the Latin *frango, fractus*, break. (2) With reference to the last lines of Longfellow's "Blind Bartimæus," take down your Bible and read chapter 10 of *Mark*, beginning at verse 46, or turn to *Matthew*, chapter 9, beginning at verse 27, and you will find the story.

"J. K.," Brooke, Va.—According to the *New Standard Bible Dictionary*, "the sweet, sticky gum exuding from a species of tamarisk is called *manna* by the modern Arabs, and attempts have been made to identify this with the Biblical food. Exudations from other shrubs have also been suggested, and the scales of various lichens; but none of these has any practical food-value (all being medicinal rather than nutritive), or occurs in sufficient quantities, or possesses the other requisite qualities to satisfy the Scriptural descriptions. The 'manna' of the American Pharmacopœia is an exudation from a species of ash, and comes chiefly from southern Italy and Sicily."

Patrick Conway famous bandmaster uses and endorses Conns.

Use Your Talent, Now

That longing to play some instrument, to express yourself in music, can be quickly and easily gratified. Choose any Conn instrument, you'll win pleasure and profit in the shortest time. Remember Conn is the only maker of every instrument for the band.

Endorsed by foremost artists for *beauty of tone, perfect scale, reliable action.*

Free Trial; Easy Payments. Write for free book "Success in Music" and details of trial offer. Mention instrument.

C. G. CONN, Ltd.
122 Conn Bldg., Elkhart, Ind.

CONN
BAND INSTRUMENTS
WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

PATENTS. Write for our free Guide Books and "Record of Invention Blank," before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch and description of invention for Inspection and Instructions Free. Terms reasonable. Prompt attention. Highest References. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
759 9TH WASHINGTON, D. C.

BECOME A FOOT CORRECTIONIST A new profession not medical nor chiropody. All the trade you can attend to; many are making $3,000 to $10,000 yearly, easy terms for training by mail, no further capital needed or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. *Address*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

SHORT-STORY WRITING
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of THE WRITER'S MONTHLY free. Write today.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dr. Esenwein Dept. 74 Springfield, Mass.

THE MOST FAMOUS QUESTION ANSWERER

Any question you would need to ask about a word in any meaning or significance you will find clearly and fully answered in Funk & Wagnalls NEW

Desk Standard Dictionary

83,000 vocabulary terms are contained in the 900 pages of this volume. There are 1,200 illustrations and 11,700 explanations of synonyms. It is also a book of information on every subject imaginable. *Cloth bound, $2.00; with thumb-notch index, $2.25; half-leather, with index, $2.75; full limp leather, with index, $6.00. Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant; gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed, $12.00. Postage, 16 cents extra.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

A Working Grammar of the English Language
by James C. Fernald, L.H.D. English grammar presented so concisely, simply, accessibly, that it is of constant value to every one who needs practical information. Cloth, $1.50: by mail, $1.64.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 74, N.Y.

PRACTICAL RADIO
4th Edition—Revised—Enlarged
By Henry Smith Williams, M.D., LL.D.

Latest and best information about construction and operation. Shows you how to make your own set and utilize newest appliances. Contains official list of U. S. Radio Stations. 440 pages. Illustrated with sketches showing aerials, hook-ups, receivers, radio frequency amplification, etc. *12mo. Cloth. $1.75, net; $1.89, post-paid*
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD

MINISTERS of all denominations will welcome this very useful book by the Rev. George Duffield, D.D., and the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield. It is a pastor's complete handbook for conducting funerals. Contains a number of short services and extracts from the scriptures, with topics and texts that will be instantly helpful in an emergency. Slips handily into the pocket. No pastor should miss owning it. *Cloth, $1.00; limp leather, $2.00; add 10 cents for postage when ordering.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York